PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,489—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th May	PENINSULAR...	5294	VICTORIA.........	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7903	....	......
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	....	......
17th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT............	7912	....	....
1st July	ARCADIA........	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA...	7558	....	......
15th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA.......	6603	....	......
29th "	ORIENTAL......	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 16th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne......	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905.
NERA	5,807	X	24th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,600 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder Cutch Mandvie and Karachi, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on or about 23rd May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,200 tons, on 18th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.......	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo,	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE......	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich.........	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.........	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA....................	S. Tomanovich...	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)......Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles............................ " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to Overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
MASSILIA	J. Thomson..............	5091.....	6th	June.
ARABIA	G. Red	3598......	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA......	C. F. Osborne R.N.R..	5124.....	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey..........	5106.....	2nd	Sept.
BRITANNIA ..	R. G. Garrick..........	3069.....	19th	Sept.
PERSIA..........	G Mitchell	3596.....	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598.....	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT,"—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.:
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr..............................		25	8
Oxford		21	0
Soft Gauze		18	0
Twill		10	8
Dress	24-0	27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0	33	0

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	"

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	3	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	13	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 18TH MAY,

SERGEANT BRUE.

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

35 LONDON ARTISTES,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Stalls, Rs. 4, D. Circle, Rs. 3, Pit Chairs, Rs. 2, Gallery, Re. 1.

Box Plan now open to all at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway will RUN a SPECIAL LATE TRAIN LEAVING CHURCH GATE STATION at 12-15 A.M.

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION:—A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on Tickets booked for the 12 performances.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower) on THURSDAY, the 25th of May, 1905, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th., February, 1905.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay 17th, May 1905.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 27th June 1905, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1905, for the supply of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam for immediate delivery.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent, per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A 1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rates to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for Freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905. No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાશ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hal
Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ROOMS with board in one of the best BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Sea up to garden wall. Apply Box 3159 M., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arther.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philli-pines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

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TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

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  (c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

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Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

MOTOR CAR.

WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

For particulars apply to:—

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET FORT,
BOMBAY.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION

(THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.)

CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Feet and all bodily aches and pains. It acts like a charm. It conquers pain after all other treatment has failed. It will surpass other liniments, embrocations or oil.

Price Re. 1

SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR,

Each Rs. 17-8 net.

By Mortimer Menpes,
Text by Dorothy Menpes
THE DURBAR
Containing 100 full-page Illustrations in colour.

By Mortimer Menpes,
Text by Dorothy Menpes
JAPAN
Containing 100 full-page Illustrations in colour.

Painted by Colonel R. C Goff,
described by Mrs. Goff
FLORENCE
Containing 75 full-page Illustrations in colour.

Painted by Henry B. Wimbush,
described by Edith F. Carey
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS
Containing 76 full-page Illustrations in colour.

Painted and described by
R. Talbot Kelly
EGYPT
Containing 75 full-page Illustrations in colour.

FOREIGN SEAMEN IN BRITISH VESSELS.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY.

THE signs of the times show, says a correspondent of the "Shipping World," that the question of how to check the increasing proportion of foreign seamen in British vessels will soon have to be met and answered. Men of extremes who pose as the best friends of British seamen contend that the complete repeal of the Navigation Laws was a mistake and argue that there should be a statutory obligation to carry a percentage of British seamen, if obtainable on every ship. Representative shipowners, like Mr. Walter Runciman, consider that a good system of apprenticeship would result in an increased supply of British seamen, and in a diminution of the number of foreigners employed. There is also much force in the view that foreign seamen ought not to be allowed to ship as "A.B.'s" if they cannot understand orders given to them in the English language. On the other hand there are no complaints from shipmasters that a want of knowledge of or an inadequate acquaintance with, English, causes any serious evil in the sea service, or interferes with safe and successful navigation.

The facilities recently provided for the naturalisation of foreign seamen have scarcely been successful and do not appreciably affect the question. All the evidence obtainable proves that if more British boys could be trained as seamen as distinct from a training for certificated Officers, a check would be imposed on the increase of foreigners. Legislation to keep foreigners out of the Merchant service would have little chance of acceptance by the House of Commons, but legislation directed to the purpose of training and increasing the number of British seamen might. The best method to this end would be to train boys in trading vessels giving a subsidy to shipowners for their expense and trouble. The trade unions of seamen can never solve the difficulty as long as foreign seamen are enrolled in such unions and obtain all the privileges and benefits of membership.

"NOTHING LIKE RUBBER."

As the supply of rubber from Brazil is quite inadequate to meet the rapidly increasing demand, it would appear that Ceylon has come to the fore as a producer at an opportune moment, writes a home paper. In 1902 that dependency exported 15,682lb., in 1903 41,798lb, and in 1904 approximately 80,000lb. There is now under cultivation on the island some 12,000 acres, which, at a low estimate of 100 trees per acre and 1lb. of rubber per tree would yield 1,200,000lb per annum, but to attain that the trees must be about eight years old, although the Ceylon Cocoa and Rubber Company are tapping at four and a half years, and anticipate for the first three years an average of 1-2lb. per tree. The Ceylon plantation rubber is now about 6s. 7d. per pound, fetching on account of its purity about 10d. more than the Amazon article, the cost of producing, tapping, &c., and freight is well covered by 1s. per pound, and after allowing a fair margin for eventualities, there is a profit of at least £30 per acre. On the other hand, while Brazilian rubber only realises to-day 5s. 9d., it has an export duty of 10d. per pound, and furthermore the cost of freight to the coast is in many instances a serious item also the straggling situation of the trees as against plantations necessarily renders the collection more difficult and expensive. Assured prosperity would seem to be the portion of the plantation owners of Ceylon so long as the demand keeps apace with the new source of supply. And an increasing consumption of rubber seems certain.

WHILE Algiers opened its hospitable doors to orientalists and to the Sovereigns of England, says the Memorial Diplomatique, Athens was attracting archæologists for the first International Congress. Eight hundred strangers had arranged to meet for this purpose in that ancient city. The heir-apparent of Greece presided at the important sittings, having beside him at the opening ceremony the King and Queen of Greece, the other princes and princesses of the royal family, the directors of foreign institutes, and the official representatives of the different Powers. This first session was held in the classic precincts of the enchanting Parthenon. An interesting representation of Sophocles' "Antigone" brought together on another day the personages from all parts of the world in the pan-Athenian Stadium, which forms a semi-circular theatre. The amateurs who had undertaken the difficult task of interpreting the piece, acted it well, in spite of the prognostications of the audience. The organisers of the representation had the happy idea of supplying the audience with edited booklets in French and Greek, or in English and Greek, thus enabling them to follow the piece.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Rauza, Captain G Arnot which was to have sailed yesterday for Vizagapatam in ballast did not proceed to sea, owing to some machinery being damaged.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, 2123 tons Captain G Cole arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 28th April via Coast ports with a general cargo and 47 deck passengers.

THE steamer Diego Suarez 2497 tons, Captain A. Lemoine arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mauritius, 5th May, with a cargo of sugar and 12 cabin and 28 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain M G Williams, will sail to-day for the Pessian Gulf ports and Karachi, with a geral cargo and 18 cabin and 153 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Sydney, 2490 tons, Captain A. Combe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, 24th April with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator. Comdr H M Meming...Surveyi Steamer
H M S Redbreast...Lt-Comdr H G C ...Somerville.....Cruiser
H M S Sphinx....Comdr Bowman ....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats...............

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tajbhoy
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Englnd			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Folgate	2307	Cheshire			W & A Graham & Co
Hoseinee	993	Maloney			B & P S N Co
Simla	3878	Summers	China	30-5	P & O Co
Dunrobin	2319	Ranson			W & A Graham & Co
Nairung	2262	Sandilands			T Morrison & Co
Lord Kelvin	2138	Beckerley			W & A Graham & Co
Dumra	762	LeGrand	Busreh	18-5	M M & Co
Pasha	3839	Leftwich			T Morrison & Co
Uganda	3498	Gun Cunningham			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Lalpoora	2124	Kedste			M M & Co
B	Clan Chattan	2500	Weir		6 6	F Muir & Co
C&R	Kt Bachelor	4141	Finns	M'seilles	3-6	T M & Co
D&E	Diego Luarez	2477	LeMond	Dunkirk	16-5	K N & Co
F	Clan Mackinon	3049	Jones	Havre	20-5	F Muir & Co
H	Argyll	2181	Harrison	Barcelona	19/5	Ralli Bros
K	Turkestan	2898	Paton	Karachi	29-5	E Latham & Co
M	Itaura	3363	Nielson	Not fixed		M M & Co
N	Orwell	2446	Frame	Kobe	22-5	T Morrison & Co
O	Terrier	1008	Nilson	Singapore	20-5	F F Campbell & Co
Q	Prome	2299	Field	Marseilles	27-5	K Nixon & Co
Q	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	19-8	H C Joosub

Offside O

Indravati	13	Ahmed	Coast ports	19 5	Shpd & Co

P. D. M. D. D.

General	1481	Pens	Zanzibar	22-5	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Urquhart	3757	McPharson	L'pool	27-5	F M & Co
2 Horsley	2110	Northfell	Sharpness	20-5	
3 Springwell	1943	Woodruff	Antwerp	31-5	M M & Co
4 Sydney		Combe	Marseilles	18-5	M M & Co
5 Hyades	2080	Fisher	Panillac	27/5	W & A G & Co
6 Wensleydale		Sharp	Antwerp	20-5	M M & Co
7 Winchester	2087	Walton	Sydney	19-5	K N & Co
8 Peninsular	2920	Palmer	Aden	20-5	P & O Co
9 Director	3168	Bickerstaff	Genoa	25-5	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Wartburg	3608	Schmid	K'chi	20/5	Glade & Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leagh	London	27/5	P & O Co
14 Lama	940	Carey	K'chi	19-5	M M and Co
15 Loodiana	2124	Sharp	Zanzibar	20-5	M M & Co
16 Heathcaig	2783	CourtneyN	Gibraltar	23-5	K N & Co

V. D. H. W.

Kerbela	1468	Ramago	Busreh	23-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Diego Suarez s	Lemoine	Mauritius May 5
17	Lalpoora s	Cole	Rangoon April 28
	Sydney s	Combe	Sydney April 24

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Comedian s	Marshall	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday;—

Steamer Sydney, Combe, for Marseilles
" Dumra, Williams, for Persian Gulf

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 14—Sts. Commilla, Catherine Apcar and Tara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
8	Clematis	Calcutta
10	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
14	Vadala	Calcutta
14	Manora	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa left Suez on the evening of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Urquhart s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 7000 cwts oil cake K B Sajan 80 bales wool B Hurbhum 51 bales wool H Metha and Co; 31 bales wool and 8 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 71 bales wool N Goculdas; 445 cwts myrabollams P Lukhmidas and Co

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—23 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales hemp P Chimjee 200 cwts horns G Suchadina; 200 cwts horns J Rahimtoola; 22 1-2 cwts Cardamom seed M J Joomabhoy and Co; 13 bales carpets H G Mahomed; 15 bales woollen Cuttings M H S Aaron 2 bales carpets J Ramlal

Peninsular s—5 cwts ivory E Pasaya

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—357 1-2 cwts—wild mace M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—4000 cwts wheat N Khairaz and Co 661 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co

FOR PANILLAC.

Hyades s—2000 cwts poppyseed J Fachiri

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Heathcraig s—6000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR SHARPNESS.

Horsley s—37500 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR MALAGA.

Argyll s—1936 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR GIBRALTAR

Heathcraig s—2000 cwts wheat W A Graham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Wensleydale s—501 cwts myrabollams P Lukhmidas and Co; 200 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 400 bales hemp P Bhimjee 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwts rapseed Ernst Sam and Co; 504 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 150 cwts olibanum D Vullibhoy and Co

Springwell s—55 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartleurg s—1095 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 101 cwts gum P Jethabhoy 6 bales cotton Bombay Cotton Trades Association 495 bales cotton and 300 cwts mustardseed A Blascheck and Co; 106 bales cotton and 78 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons; 3000 cwts rapseed Volkart Bros 201 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 331 bales cotton Glade and Co; 2370 cwts rapseed and 8168 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 5 cases drugs N Pirozsha and Co; 38 1-4 cwts wax M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Wartburg s—6 bales cotton Bombay Cotton Trades Association, 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Director s—430 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1000 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Orwell s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MOJI.

Clan Mackenzie s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, May 17, 1905.

The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop—Messrs J E B De Courcy, H A W Brent, R M A Edlundh, J C Mitchell, W D Hall and A St P Pooley.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The following are repetitions of the mutilated words in yesterday's New York message:

NEW YORK, MAY 15.

SILVER—
Spot in New York ... 57 1/4 = — 1/4

COTTON—
Spot in New York ... 8·25 = + 5
Futures July ... 7·80 = + 8 a
Futures December ... 7·97 = + 7

a Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain.

LONDON, MAY 16.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... £90 1/16 = — 1/16
3 do. Rentes ... £99 1/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... £106 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £65 5/8 = — 1/8

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 26 9/16 = — 1/16
2 months hence ... 26 3/8 = — 1/16
Spot in New York ... 57 5/8 = + 3/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·19 = + 01
Berlin " ... 20·48 1/2 = —1/4
New York Demand ... 4·86 3/4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 1/4 per cent = do
3 " " ... 2 1/4 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 2 1/2 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 2 7/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 2 1/8 per cent = + 1/8
7 day market loans ... 2 1/4 per cent = + 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 3 3/4 business done, tone dull.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 32 business done, tone firmer.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 41 buyers tone firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 1/2 sellers tone firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Afrikander, Bleamoor and Tonkin.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quieter. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·40 unchgd. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 21,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·28	4·29	4·30
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·31	4·32	4·33
—1	—1	—1
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·33	4·34	4·35
—2	—2	—2

Receipts at U S Ports ... 25,000 bales
Do last year ... 3,200 do
Exports to Great Britain ... nil
Do do Continent ... nil

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 8·20 — 5
Futures, month of July ... 7·70 — 10 a
Do. do. December ... 7·86 — 11 b

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable.
b Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 7 7/8 — 1-8
Futures, month of August ... 7·63 — 16
Do. do. November ... 7·70 — 16
Tone at close ... barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 16th May, 1905:—

Cotton	14,475	bales.
Wheat	63,736	cwts.
Linseed	39,283	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,940	do
Gingellyseed	816	do
Poppyseed	8,045	do
Groundnuts	1,243	do
Castorseed	3,012	do
Rice	4,635	do
Myrabollams	3,325	do
Cottonseed	13,430	do
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	4,490	do
Joowar	14,810	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MAY 17.

Exchange.—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T. T. ... 1s. 3 15-16d to 31-32d.
Bank Demand ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do ... 1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do ... 169 1-2
Marks 3 do do ... 137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ... 137 3-4
Shanghai 30 do do ... 192 1-4
Japan 30 do do ... 149
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... 98·13
1st Settlement ... 98·11
2nd do. ... 98·8
Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 28th do 4 do
Bank of Madras do 11th May 5 do
SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	8	0
Forward Suttah May	7	9	0
September do	7	15	0
RAPESEED—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7	5	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	13	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	28	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone firm.			
White Delhi ready	4	11	0 per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4	13	3 do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	32	8	0 per c'dy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales ... 8,000 bales
Imports ... 11,000 do.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·22	4·23	4·24
—6	—6	—6
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·25	4·26	4·27
—6	—6	—6
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·27	4·28	4·29
—6	—6	—6

COTTON.—The local market has been firm, notwithstanding the fall in prices advised from the Home markets. Rates here are irregular. Bengals are quoted Re. 1 higher and Khandeish and Saw Ginned Dharwar Rs. 2 higher Oomras, Broach, Bhownuggers and Westerns are unchanged. The demand has fallen off somewhat as the prices asked check business. At the close the feeling is rather easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)		170	158	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)		181	171	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.		179	169	...	
Oomrawatee (despts) (M.-G.)		184	177	...	
Khandeish	do.	...	176	170	
Jalgaon	do.	...	178	172	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)		185	178	...	
Karanja do. do. do.		185	178	...	
Akola do. do. do.		185	178	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)		194	187	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)		187	181	...	
Nagpore Kampti	do	193	187	...	
Broach (M.-G.)		206	203	200	
Bhownagger, (M. G)		191	185	...	
Do, (H. G.)		188	182	178	
Dharwar (S.-G)		...	...	214	
Westerns		...	...	192	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quieter
Good Showrugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5/8
Bar silver	26 9/16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HYSLOP—May 12, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain H G Hyslop, 93rd Highlanders, of a son.

LONGHRAN—April 11, at Lahore, the wife of J W Longhran, Executive Engineer, P W D Irrigation, of a daughter.

FISCHER—May 4, at Cuttack, the wife of F N Fischer, ICS, of a daughter.

KER—May 5, at Simla, the wife of Major M A Ker, IMS, of a daughter.

WIBLEY—May 12, at Willow Bank, Simla, the wife of C T Wibley, of a daughter. (Still Born).

DEATHS.

DONOHOE—May 10, at Lahore, Edward Henry Donohoe, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, age 52 years.

CAMPBELL—May 3, at Dalhousie, Thomas Procter Campbell, M I C E, late District Engineer, East Indian Railway, aged 61 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 11-3m. 11-2s. Low water, 4-24m., 5 57a.
High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting.
Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
Badham Pile and Company, annual meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Novelty Theatre, Bandmann-Dallas Opera Company.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

THE MAHAKALI FAIR.—The annual Mahakali Fair comes off at Mumbadevi Tank Road and three following days.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, on board the s. s. Hoosein, now lying in the harbour, a stevedore labourer, named Bijla Bhima was loading heavy cases of machinery when a fly wheel weighing about a ton, fell on his left leg which was completely smashed. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died from the effects of his injuries.

CRUELTY BY A CART DRIVER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bala Nataba, a cart-driver, was charged with cruelty in using a lame bullock. On two previous occasions the accused was fined for ill-treating the same animal, while ailing and was on each occasion warned not to use it till it was cured, but he disregarded the warning. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, fined the accused Rs. 20 with the alternative of twenty days' simple imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the, following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	The Chariot Race	E T Paull
Overture	Esmeralda	Herman
Valse	[illegible]ton Boating Song	
Selection	The Pearl and the Girl	Ivan Caryll
March	Semper Fidelis	Souza
Interlude	Music Hath Charms	W Crowe
Valse	Belle of New York	Cn Coote
Cake Walk	Runnin Kamis	P Rubens

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on Tuesday night held an inquest at Ferguson Road relative to the death of Gangabai a Hindu girl of twenty years of age, wife of Rajana Emberoo, a mill-hand residing at Delisle Road. He deposed that the deceased was insane periodically and would run away from home. Twice she fell into a well and twice was saved. She spoke incoherently when her wits were not about her. For three or four days past she was suffering from fever and on Monday last disappeared. The Police were communicated with and her body was found floating in the hot water tank of the Star of India Mills. A verdict of suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind was returned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a vacation sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RUSTOMJI JAMSHEDJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted permission to bring on his matter for hearing on 1st June. Leave was also granted to amend the schedule.

RE JAMAL ABDULA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of time to enable him to file his schedule. The ground for the application was that the books of accounts had been detained in Rangoon by an agent of the Official Assignee.

RE JOOTHA CHAMPSI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. P. J. Padshaw, who appeared for Nasarvanji P. Karani, a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had concealed his books of account set up a vexatious defence and concealed his property at Mangrole, and also not shown in the schedule names of some of the creditors. Mr. Mankar having replied to these allegations, his Lordship refused the application.

RE TYEBALI MAHOMEDALI.

On the application of Mr. Dhanjishaw D. Bharucha, the insolvent was granted three months extension of the interim order.

RE LAXMINARAYAN SHIVCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bhandarkar applied on behalf of a creditor that an adjudication order made in the matter might be allowed to be served on the insolvents in Indore by registered post. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order. Leave was also given to amend the schedule and serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: Narandas Kimji Joshi, Krishnarao Damodar Thakur, Devidas Jagmohandas Shaw, and Balaram Balu Fulmali.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

REPLAYED GAME.

THE "GREEN HOWARDS" vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ANOTHER DRAW.

IN the annals of Hockey fixtures in Bombay there has not been a single instance in which the game has been so stubbornly fought out than the one which commenced on Tuesday on the Cooperage between the "Green Howards" (Yorkshire Regiment) from Colaba and the Grant Medical College. On Tuesday, after a desperately fought out game, the match ended in a pointless draw and yesterday both sides equalized with the result that the third issue will have to be fought out this evening. Speculation was very rife both among the Military and Civilian elements who mustered in very large numbers on the ground to witness an exceedingly exciting contest. A deplorable feature of the evening's sport was that party feeling ran very high, and it is to be regretted that in some quarters the opprobriums on the game were anything but sportsmanlike. The Medical College team throughout the contest played a more combined and level-headed game and their passing was again a characteristic of their play. The result was that the first two goals fell to their credit, but latterly they appeared to have been buoyed up with perhaps a little too much confidence and nobody could have been more surprised than themselves when they found their opponents had succeeded in equalizing. The success of the "Green Howards" in their second venture was the occasion for the exhibition of the wildest enthusiasm among their supporters and the following few minutes left for the close of the period were watched with bated anxiety by the onlookers. Both sides fought desperately to gain the balance, but despite all their efforts neither side succeeded in notching the long-wished for goal. At first it was announced that further time would be allowed the two teams to play, but on account of the bad light the proposal was abandoned and finally, after much discussion, it was decided to try conclusions again this evening on the same ground. An incident of the match was the first goal which the "Howards," after the game, claimed as having been rightly scored by them, but which the Referee disallowed on the ground that the ball, in a desperate scrimmage in front of the mouth of the goal had been kicked in. To those with any intelligent knowledge of the game it appeared practically impossible for the sticks to have been used under such circumstances, and the discussion that followed very correctly resulted in the Referee's decision being upheld. It is a debateable question whether the decision of a Referee could be overhauled at the conclusion of a match, and it will be no little surprise if the matter forms the subject of public comment. With regard to the play of the Military team it was noticed that some of their players went in for vigorous onslaughts. This ended in two of their players coming to grief, but they pluckily pulled themselves together and resumed play, apparently not very much the worse for their injuries. This afternoon sporting public of Bombay will have another opportunity of witnessing a repetition of the great fight which the two contending teams made yesterday and the day before. Details:—

The game commenced punctually at 5-10 p. m., the Medical defending the Grandstand end. Hostilities commenced rather badly for the Medical and Colaba pressed rather dangerously, but Gillespie saved two good attempts. The Medical then attacked, but "sticks" against one of their forwards again altered the state of affairs, but not for long. Vardon relieved and with a good run up the "Howards" half nearly scored. From the "bully" on the Howards' "25" the Military pressed vigorously, but were repulsed on nearing the Medical circle. Pulling themselves together the Medical forwards made a dash through the Colaba halves, only however, to secure a corner. A minute later Fido sent in a well-judged shot which found the net. This gave the Medical the first goal of the evening, and excitement now ran high. From the resumption the Medical again assumed the aggressive and gave the Military backs a very busy time of it. Gillespie was conspicuously nippy and with some very dodging passes carried the war into the "Howards' Circle" where an exciting skirmish ensued, but Jones' final stroke went wide. "Sticks" and "off side" at this stage became rather too frequent. When the half time whistle sounded the game was in the Military half, the Medical having just then notched a corner.

With the Medical leading by one goal to nil, the excitement on the resumption was intense. The Colaba eleven commenced the pressing and Fraser sent in a goal for his side, but the goal was disallowed on the ground of "kicks." The Military continued on the aggressive though not for long. Johnstone broke through an opening and McDowell calmly though splendidly saved. A minute later, despite all the efforts of the Military to the contrary, Fido annexed the second goal for his side. The Medicos continued on the aggressive for some time after this, till eventually Gilbert ran away with the sphere. Cumberbatch at this stage met with a nasty fall which caused a slight interruption. The resumption found Mitchell breaking well away with the ball and obtained a corner which, however, remained unconverted and the ball went over the touch line. The students then put their opponents on the defensive and kept them hemmed in in their own half for a considerable length of time, till Goldsborough breaking through finally passed to Mitchell and the latter sent in the first goal for his side. The same player within the next minute sent in another good shot and equalized matters. The excitement at this stage of the game can better be imagined than described. With only a few minutes left to play both sides endeavoured their utmost to add, and the match for the second time ended in a draw. The tie will be replayed this afternoon on the Cooperage. Result:—

"The Green Howards" ... 2 Goals.
Grant Medical College ... 2 Goals.

The following were the teams:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Goal—V. Emile; Backs—W. Cody and H. Gimi; Halves—F. Owers, T. Johnstone and H. R. Gillespie; Forwards—O. Harrison, W. Jones, G. Fido, S. Vardon and A Sinclair.

THE "GREEN HOWARDS" Goal—Pte. Carpenter; Backs—Corpl Cutler and Lieut MacDowell; Halves—Lce-Corporal, Goldsborough, Lce-Corpl, Mitchell, and Pte. Adams; Forwards—Lieut. Cumberbatch, Lieut-Gilbert, Pte Fraser, Capt Swan, and Pte Walker.

REFEREES—Lieut Turnbull and Mr. C. M. Ward.

ABKARI AND SPORT.

(FROM SHAHADA DIST., KHANDEISH.)

MR. R. T. DEV writes to us:—There is a small village by name "Padalda" about 5 miles from Shahada. A panther was causing much disturbance round about the place during the last week and was reported to have killed some sheep and pigs. News came that the panther was lying in a "nalla" near the village on Sunday morning. As soon as the "khabar" was brought by some Bhils, Mr. L. S. Bhandare, the District Abkari Inspector came on the spot and shot the animal dead. The animal measured 7 feet 6 inches. The animal was very troublesome and was causing great terror to the villagers; and Mr. Bhandare deserves the credit of relieving the people of their anxiety.

ONE curious development of business with China is the growing demand in that market for cheap ornamental articles. When the immense population of the Celestial Empire is taken into account, if an article is taken up at all, it would probably be on a large scale. The London branch of one of the most up-to-date Hong-Kong houses, with branches at other Chinese ports, has written the National Association of Manufacturers, wishing to be placed in communication with manufacturers, desirous of pushing trade in articles suited for their markets.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, presided, and there was also present: Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Secretary.

TENDER ACCEPTED.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., for the supply of 300 sets of hydrant castings at a total cost of Rs. 2,527, the tender being the lowest of the three received.

HEALTH OFFICER ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding, Government Resolution, General Department, dated the 6th instant, confirming the appointment of Dr C. H. Cayley as Acting Health Officer during the absence on leave of Dr. J. A. Turner for one month.

INFORMATION REQUIRED OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner, in a letter of the 8th inst., forwarded to the Committee a plan showing in red a plot of land at Mirchi Lane which belonged to Mr. Oosmanbhai Nabibhai. The building standing thereon being in a ruinous condition was pulled down by the Municipality after due service of notice, and the ground scored red within the regular line of the road was taken possession of. The owner was then offered Rs. 345 as compensation for the superstructure and a rate of Rs. 100 per square yard for the land within the set-back line, minus the capitalized amount of rental due to Government or the Fazindar. The area of the whole of the ground is 68·54 square yards and that of the ground within the regular line 58·75 square yards. As the area beyond the set-back line is only 9·79 square yards, it was useless to the owner, and therefore had to be taken into account in computing compensation for loss, damage, etc.

After some discussion, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. J. Baptista, seconded by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee (1) why payment was proposed to be made for the superstructure; (2) why the land beyond the regular line was proposed to be acquired; (3), why the party went to the Chief Judge before the Standing Committee had approved of the rate; and (4) why proceedings were not taken to acquire the property under the Land Acquisition Act.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Punjab depression is deeper to day. Rain occurred locally in Burma, Assam, Central India, West Himalayas, Sub-Himalayas, and Southern half of the Peninsula. Sonemarg reports 2 1/2 inches of rain, Mangalore, and Suban 1 1-2 inches, Maymyo, Chakrata, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Willington 1 inch, Moulmein, Lashio, Chitaldroog, Cochin, Trivandrum 1/4 inch. Local rain is probable in Burma, Southern half of the Peninsula, and possible in Assam, North Bengal, Central India Plateau and West Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature		Rainfall	
	Max.	Min.	Inches	Cents
May 15th	87 —	71 —	—	—

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·795	Calm	5	87·1	78·2	76	...	8·95	— 3·08
Jask	29·76	E E	[illegible]	96·3	75·2	[illegible]	...	3·83	— 0·50
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden (16th)	29·7[illegible]6	NE	11	87·2	82·3	66	...	1·85	— 0·63
Lahore	29·559	S	[illegible]	103·9	78·2	18	...	2·20	— 0·71
Sirsa	29·613	NW	6	106·5	75·6	33	...	2·96	+ 0·64
Delhi	29·655	Calm	5	104·[illegible]	81·7	42	...	4·19	+ 0·45
Agra	29·551	SW	2	105·5	83·4	40	...	4·18	— 2·31
Cawnpore	29·655	Calm	4	105·[illegible]	78·7	[illegible]	0·29	4·31	+ 2·20
Allahabad	29·656	SSE	3	107·1	81·[illegible]	50	...	3·31	+ 0·99
Jhansi	29·66	SW	4	110·5	85·2	64	0·15	2·12	+ 1·23
Jacobabad	29·691	NNW	0	[illegible]	76·3	39	...	1·56	+ 0·23
Karachi	29·752	WNW	1	101·4	77·8	61	...	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·68[illegible]	NNE	4	108·2	83·1	[illegible]	...	2·71	+ 0·99
Ajmere	29·69	NE	8	107·9	87·0	28	...	1·75	+ 0·12
Deesa	29·715	W	11	111·6	85·[illegible]	30	...	0·09	— 0·51
Ahmedabad	29·691	WSW	1	[illegible]	85·6	37	...	0·06	— 1·63
Bhuj	29·735	N	5	108·[illegible]	80·0	67	...	0·30	+ 0·01
Jamnagar	29·7[illegible]0	WNW	18	90·1	76·7	64	...	0·05	— 1·12
Dwarka	29·[illegible]68	WNW	16	88·4	81·[illegible]	85	...	0·37	...
Rajkot	29·7[illegible]1	WNW	9	108·4	79·7	73	...	0·0[illegible]	— 0·53
Bhavnagar Para.	29·766	SW	1	105·[illegible]	82·5	46	...	0·32	— 0·[illegible]0
Veraval	29·792	W	11	85·6	79·3	86	...	0·00	— 0·71
Neemuch	29·715	WSW	11	104·6	75·7	[illegible]	0·10	0·64	— 0·42
Indore	29·704	W	5	107·6	76·1	53	0·21	0·47	— 0·62
Saugor	29·672	SE	6	104·9	84·6	[illegible]	...	1·20	— 1·37
Jubbulpore	29·65[illegible]	E-E	[illegible]	104·5	[illegible]	47	...	1·49	— 1·41
Hoshangabad	29·6[illegible]	SW	3	107·6	82·7	41	...	0·71	— 1·22
Khandwa	29·[illegible]01	NW	6	110·2	83·6	58	...	0·06	— 1·22
Raipur	29·70[illegible]	Calm	4	[illegible]	78·[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4·56	+ 1·76
Nagpur	29·6[illegible]	S	7	104·1	85·[illegible]	43	...	2·44	— 0·20
Amraoti	29·[illegible]7	SSW	6	106·4	85·5	49	...	0·44	— 2·00
Akola	29·715	[illegible] W	6	103·6	79·4	28	...	0·32	— 2·12
Surat	29·7[illegible]3	S	12	[illegible]	81·1	67	...	0·43	+ 0·05
Malegaon	29·719	W	7	105·8	79·5	27	...	0·01	— 1·21
Bombay	29·78[illegible]	S	8	92·[illegible]	81·2	77	...	0·08	— 0·6[illegible]
Poona	29·798	WNW	14	95·6	[illegible]	73	...	0·42	— 0·97
Ahmednagar	29·751	NW	10	103·4	75·5	55	0·13	0·04	— 2·22
Aurangabad	29·717	W	2	[illegible]	76·[illegible]	37	...	0·05	...
Sholapur	29·7[illegible]4	NW	3	105·7	75·5	32	...	0·40	— 2·34
Ratnagiri	29·809	W	7	90·2	80·8	74	0·[illegible]2	0·04	— 0·75
Bijapur	29·775	S	8	94·4	74·7	79	0·09	0·4[illegible]	— 2·38
Belgaum	29·79[illegible]	WSW	...	90·6	69·7	79	...	3·63	— 1·40
Mormugoa	29·8[illegible]3	Calm	5	92·0	81·4	74	0·01	0·14	— 2·32
Karwar	29·8[illegible]2	SW	6	90·5	79·5	[illegible]	...	0·16	— 2·94
Mangalore	29·78	E	5	[illegible]	74·4	95	1·48	3·14	— 3·75
Calicut	29·814	NE	6	87·[illegible]	77·[illegible]	92	0·09	5·82	— 8·35
Cochin	29·8[illegible]5	E	[illegible]	88·3	76·6	[illegible]	0·41	7·2[illegible]	—13·[illegible]3
Bangalore	29·8[illegible]0	WNW	7	85·9	69·8	81	...	5·49	— 2·16
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·753	Calm	2	[illegible]	67·7	72	1·02	4·79	+ 1·24
Masulipatam.	29·740	W-W	7	97·6	80·1	[illegible]	...	8·91	+ 0·48
Bellary	29·771	WNW	7	104·0	75·2	[illegible]	0·14	3·8[illegible]	— 0·08
Cuddapa	29·776	W	6	105·2	79·9	72	...	1·11	— 5·65
Madras	29·7[illegible]4	W	6	94·[illegible]	79·5	62	...	7·24	—14·54
Coimbatore	29·802	SE	6	90·[illegible]	7[illegible]·6	77	...	[illegible]·79	— 5·74
Trichinopoly.	29·755	WSW	5	97·1	76·8	70	...	5·35	— 7·44
Nagapatam	29·749	W	7	96·2	79·6	69	...	20·76	—11·81
Colombo	29·815	SW	10	85·6	79·0	79	0·16	35·85	—19·18

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly, showing a brisk rise in Sind and at Bhuj, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Veraval, Rajkot and Karwar and a brisk fall at Cawnpore and Nagpur. The abnormal variations are generally small and somewhat irregular.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Deesa, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Poona.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 9° in excess of normal at Karachi, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, and the minimum 5° to 8° at Deesa Saugar and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Deesa and the lowest 70° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts.

Rain.—Nearly one inch and a half fell at Mangalore (1·48in.), over one inch at Hyderabad (Deccan) (1·02in.), and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Calicut, Bellary, Cochin, Mormugao, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Indore, Neemuch, Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for light local showers with thunder and lightning over the country to the south of Latitude 20°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 16.

10 p.m. ... 84·

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 17.

6 p.m. ... 81·8
10 a.m. ... 87·1
2 p.m. ... 88·9
4 p.m. ... 88·3

WE have already stated that the Survey of India intend to carry out certain tests in the country about Dehra, with a view to ascertaining whether levels have been affected by the earthquake. These operations will be undertaken during the monsoon period, when the services of skilled officers are available, and similar measures will probably be put in hand in the Kangra District. Work of this kind requires to be very carefully and scientifically done to be of any value, and one or more specially qualified officers will have to be told off for it. Its scientific importance is so great that it would be a mistake to have other than a most thorough investigation made, just as was the case in Assam after the Earthquake of 1897.

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(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

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To meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing by ....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk). by......E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences by....................E. W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing by ....E H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course. by.........E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers ....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

8. Racing as a National Sport......by Frederick Adye

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY will give an ETON DINNER at VICEREGAL LODGE, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of June, 1905.

Etonians, who are likely to be present in Simla on that date, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 26th instant.

G. AKERS-DOUGLAS, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, the 12th May, 1905.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETIES.

Colonel Wellesley tells us that during his stay in Russia he attended a Nihilist dinner and was surprised to find how near the fashionable part of St. Petersburg, his host lived. The conversation was absolutely free from all restriction. There were no servants in the room, their absence being the only observable precaution against indiscretion and the guests helped themselves to the various dishes and wines, the owner of the house himself bringing everything into the room from the kitchen. Beyond a few pardonable outbursts against the existing form of Government and its ruthless methods, nothing was said that was not based on common sense and logical argument. "It is because I love my country" explained the host "that I wish for her humiliation, which would inevitably lead to a future regeneration. Nothing short of such a disaster will bring the country, from the highest, downwards, to realise the rottenness of the present form of Government, with its patriarchal supineness and corrupt bureaucracy." It is this principle which actuates all the Russian Revolutionary Societies. A great deal has been written of late on these organisations—much that is true and much that is untrue. And in order that English people, whose freedom Russians envy, may form an accurate idea of the Societies, a member of a Russian Revolutionary Committee is contributing a series of articles to a leading London daily. The Nihilist movement, as "Alexei" told us in the "Monthly Review," quite recently, was on the whole, idealistic, intellectual and orderly in the beginning, for the Nihilist aim was before all, to help the Russian peasants upon whose poverty and sufferings they took pity. Feelings of pity and compassion for the sufferings of the people were the origin of Nihilism. Its disciples meant truly to carry out the exhortations of the apostle: "Bear ye one another's burden and so fulfil the law of Christ." But the Russian Government did not approve of their action and foolishly took strong measures against these self-chosen and sometimes rather indiscreet missionaries and reformers. In the first three years of their organised existence, some two thousand people, who had taken part in the movement for the elevation and education of the masses, were arrested and many of them kept in prison for years without trial.

The result was the very reverse of what the Russian Government desired and more dangerous developments came about. But we are told that the stories of Revolutionary Societies, of which we have heard much of late, are, in great part, worthy of sensational fiction-writers alone. We are assured by the member of a Russian Revolutionary Committee who seeks to enlighten the British public that there is in Russia no recognised anarchist organisation, though there are many individual anarchists. These men have never been responsible for anything considered to be of a revolutionary character, except that they sometimes commit deeds of purely criminal character, at which every revolutionist shudders with disgust. These people do not represent the Russian revolutionists in Russia, are not in league with anarchists, but if an anarchist is in difficulties he will be helped out of them. At present it appears, there are twenty-one revolutionary societies in Russia. It is claimed that they control the whole of the population of the country. They have divisions and sub-divisions scattered throughout the Empire, and the present manifestations are the outcome of the deliberations of an assemblage of delegates called together in Paris last year to consider the best means of overthrowing the existing regime. Each of the twenty-one societies has its own press and newspaper, most of them in Russia itself, though enormous quantities of revolutionary literature are published abroad and smuggled into the country. If there were but liberty of the press in Russia, revolutionary societies would find their occupation gone, for there is no more efficacious safety valve for a people than free thought and free speech. As it is, there are secret presses in almost every important town in Russia, though the southern part of the country has more than any other part of the Empire. There are even villages where a great deal of secret printing is done. The Russian secret police are baffled by these presses and the circulation of revolutionary literature.

The methods of revolutionary propaganda are shown to be of great variety. The educated and literate classes are approached through the newspapers of the society and revolutionary pamphlets sent through the post under sealed cover and even sometimes registered. Cypher is used to a great extent in private correspondence, and no three revolutionists understand the same cypher, it being always limited to two of them only. Recently many letters were seized by the Russian police, who offered several hundred pounds to have them read, but unsuccessfully. It is easy enough for the prime movers of these societies to approach the educated, but it is a more difficult matter to reach the illiterate classes and peasantry who number over thirteen million families. In view of the influence the Church has over them, propagandists don the garb of priests. Others go among them in the guise of soldiers, sailors, peasants and the like, and to-day it is asserted that there is not a single peasant who does not understand the rottenness of the present monarchical regime. There are commanding officers in the army who are propagandists and whose regiments are revolutionists. There are agents in the palace of the Tsar, among the highest society of Russian aristocracy, among the Ministries, men who occupy exalted positions, all members of one or another revolutionary society. Nothing that happens in the Ministry of the Interior is not known the following day by the revolutionary societies. The means of knowing the movements of the authorities are ideally organised. But the chief cause of the progress of the revolutionary movement is the public sympathy and support. As to the discovery of "a regular bomb factory," reported in this morning's telegrams, there is nothing remarkable, for each revolutionary society possesses depots of dynamite, arms and ammunition in various parts of the country. Army and Navy are both strongly infected with revolutionary propaganda. Their ideas and their aims are very fully explained by the very candid committee man, who will tell everything not calculated to give away his co-conspirators and he endeavours to assure us that, although they are reluctant to shed blood in any form, it is sometimes unavoidable. Those condemned are invariably warned, and the recently assassinated Grand Duke is said to have exclaimed:—"What, these people to kill me? Me! Why, I mean to clean the earth of Mother Russia with the blood of these vermin." Sentences we are forewarned have been passed upon all the Grand Dukes, the Dowager Empress, Prince Galetzin, Prince Ukhtomsky, Pobiedonostseff, General Trepoff, Prince Amilakhvary, General Malama, and many others. But the revolutionaries are not indiscriminating, and we are given to understand that the Tsar's or Tsaritza's life is not sought after, as they really are innocent.

Australian Tobacco.

Some attention has been paid to the growing of tobacco in Australia of late years. In 1874 three industrious Chinese settlers introduced the systematic cultivation of the plant into New South Wales and made a profit of it at six pence a pound, selling in Sydney. The price rose to nine pence four years later, and by 1880 there were 1,400 acres in the Tumut district under tobacco with 400 Chinese employed on it. But this extension of cultivation brought down the price of the leaf and it touched before long four pence half-penny a pound, a non-paying level. There is now a demand in Australia for locally grown tobacco, we read in the "Journal of the Society of Arts." The State Government, fully alive to the advisability of fostering the best interests of the industry, established model plantations in which the best treatment of the plant and leaf is followed. Even with this encouragement the area under tobacco in New South Wales in 1903-04 was only 407 acres. It had been in 1888, 4,883 acres. Victoria and Queensland have both decreased much of their tobacco area since 1895, the former, by 2,000 acres and the latter by 283. Faults in the preparation of the leaf account for the decline, for its condition did not meet with approval in the over-sea market. The crude example of the Chinese growers in treating the gathered leaf had, in too many cases, been adopted by the Australian tobacco farmers. But at the close of 1903 test samples of the leaf grown at the Victoria State farm and prepared by an Australian company were favourably viewed by the leading importers of Melbourne. It was quite clear that, given due attention to its cultivation and curing, tobacco can be as successfully grown as any other crop in Australia. The area in which it flourishes in Queensland is an extensive one in the southern part of the State and west of the Great Dividing Range. The sole difficulty, in establishing tobacco as an export in demand, lies in the imperfect curing of the leaf. At a State farm in Queensland two tons of tobacco grown there sold by auction when cured, for the high price of eleven-pence a pound. In the raising of this crop, there had been the adverse condition of an absence of rain. The good sale indicates what could be done under favourable circumstances. It may be a flattering hope that some Australians entertain, who believe that the area capable of producing commercially valuable tobacco is larger than that in the American southern States. Australia still imports a large part of the tobacco she consumes, as is proved by the return of 5,156,793 pounds of the leaf in every form imported in 1903. Of this the United States supplied 4,998,963 pounds weight. The value of the total was £232,884. Australian tobacco growers might sell this quantity to the Commonwealth if they would apply themselves vigorously to the perfect curing of the leaf which they have learned to grow admirably. The use of tobacco will never grow less, and the prospect for the careful cultivator and curer should be a merry one.

The British Workman and Temperance.

That the temperance movement is spreading in England, we have had evidence of a more or less reliable nature, during the last ten years, and, as most people know, a great change has come over the English workman in regard to his drinking habits. But it is surprising to learn from some recent remarks of the manager of one of the biggest engineering works in England, the extent and reality of the change. More than one-third of his men are abstainers; but it is not on this that he laid most stress. He had taken some trouble to study the matter, and had found that whereas ten years ago, the big majority of his men went in a body to the tavern after they had received their wages, now only two or three are known to keep this custom. A drunken man is never seen in the works now; in the old days the Monday after pay-day always produced several. It is satisfactory to learn that this marked increase in sobriety is not confined to this one particular works, but is quite general in London. The causes to which this change is attributed are, perhaps, somewhat unexpected. The bicycle, for instance, has had a good deal to do with it. Most workmen live at some distance from their work, and it is now quite a common sight to see them going to, and returning from work on a bicycle. To save enough money to buy their bicycle is a lesson in fore-thought and self-control, and the younger men spend most of their summer evenings on their bicycles, and have thus broken the custom of considering a tavern as a rendezvous. Another cause is that the men in an engineering shop now-a-days, to take this particular branch of industry only, are seldom together long enough to establish what may be called the "crony feeling" that used to make them go away in a body on pay-day. It is rare to find a man now-a-days who has been five years in one shop. The increase of specialisation has reduced the work to a monotonous task, without beginning and without end; the workman no longer sees an engine taking shape and fitted piece by piece under his eye; he is engaged on one little bit, and the result is that he is driven to find his interest in change of surroundings and new work. Another reason which may be mentioned is that a man, who has not seen how things are done in other shops, never gets a foreman's job. The old retainer-workman has disappeared; the new type is different, soberer and better.

The County Cricket Championship.

The fine form in which Yorkshire and Lancashire have started the cricket season holds out promise of an immensely exciting struggle between the two counties, this season, for the Championship, as it is extremely unlikely that their present position will be seriously challenged by any of the other counties. Supporters of the White and Red roses will naturally be delighted at the prospect of a close struggle between the two counties. In a Reuter's telegram published to-day, it will be seen that Yorkshire has defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 61 runs, while Lancashire has beaten Essex by six wickets. Yorkshire up-to-date has played four matches, three of which have been won with an innings to spare. Lancashire has played three matches, and won them all, that over Leicesterhire by nine wickets being by the heaviest margin. The first meeting between the representatives of the White and Red roses this season should furnish plenty of excitement and partisanship.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon will go into camp at Naldira about the 5th June.

The funeral of the late Col. C. W. Godfrey will take place at Sewri at 6 o'clock this evening.

We learn from Colombo that there is every indication that the South-West Monsoon will burst at an early date.

Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, arrived here yesterday from Mahableshwar. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the saluting battery at 10-10 a.m., (local time) to announce his arrival.

The system of complete insurance to destination for postal parcels addressed to New South Wales has now been resumed. The maximum amount for which a parcel can be insured is £50.

It seems possible that the construction of still another Government office on the site of the "Kennedy House" estate in Simla will be put in hand during the current year. Provision to the extent of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the work in the Budget.

Mr. Claude White, who was sent on a mission to Bhutan to present the Tongsa Penlop with the insignia of the K. C. I. E., had a safe journey through the beautiful country, and met with a very cordial reception. He was accompanied by Major Kennick and Mr. Paul, formerly Deputy Commissioner for Darjeeling.

The Governors of the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, which was recently destroyed by fire, wish to express their gratitude for the assistance freely offered and given by so many friends, and hope that as they are unable to communicate with each of the many individuals this notice will be accepted as an expression of their thanks.

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may now be exchanged between India and the British Protectorate of Somaliland under the rules and at the rates of commission applicable to foreign rupee money orders. The only offices in the Protectorate on which money orders may be drawn are Berbera, Zeyla, and Bulhar, and the amount of a single money order may not exceed Rs. 150.

We regret to learn that Mr. C. Pritchard, Barrister-at-Law, died at his residence, "Mount View," Salem, on Friday last. The deceased commenced work about 1870 and enjoyed a most lucrative practice in Salem and Coimbatore for many years. He fell ill in September, 1901, when his spine was in some way affected, and the malady grew worse as time went on, in spite of the best treatment that could be given. He leaves behind him a widow, the daughter of Dr. Pearce, late of the Indian Medical Service, and many friends to bemoan his loss.

The resolution on the administration of Bengal jails for 1904 states that the total number of persons in prison during the year was 116 988 as against in 1903, but the daily average of the population rose slightly from 19,558 to 19,906. The Inspector-General's recommendations on the subject of diet were received and accepted in the course of the year, and a number of important changes have been introduced. The most important of these consist in the allowance of a ration of fish in all prisons in Bengal, where fish is the staple food of the population, an increase in the provisions of oil and salt, and an extension to Superintendents of a wider discretion in the matter of altering diet in accordance with local requirements, and providing special diets in the case of jails largely peopled by prisoners drawn from aboriginal tribes.

To a Frenchman the two most interesting British institutions are the King and the policeman, and it is not, perhaps, surprising that an enterprising journalist should serve both up together in the following version of the "general and the sentry" story. It seems that the King when starting upon his present tour drove to the railway station in a motor car at such a speed that it was impossible for his escort of policemen to keep up with him. In Hyde Park, however, another policeman suddenly sprang up in front of the car and ordered King Edward, who was himself acting as driver, to stop. The King obeyed, whereupon the policeman, drawing out his notebook, demanded the Royal offender's name and address. "Don't you see, idiot" (the Parisian chronicler here interrupts himself to say that the English for "idiot" is "stupid monkey," which is something worth knowing), "that it is the King?" cried the Minister of the Interior, who was in the car. "I am desolated," replied the policeman—one can see him saying it with a shrug of the shoulders,—"but if you, do not reduce your speed I shall have to summons you, whoever you are." The King began to laugh, and paid attention to the constable's injunction for nearly a hundred yards.

OUR LADY OF LAGHET.

THE FAMOUS SHRINE CLOSED FOR EVER BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson writes from Mentone:—The peasant knelt on his wooden stool and bent his head before the little shrine. He was an old man with a wrinkled, sun-tanned face. The hands he clasped before him were knotted and brown as the trunk of an olive tree. His round felt cap lay on the stone slab beside him. Above him our Lady of Laghet, the Lady of Miracles, stood in tinsel majesty with two guttering candles set on iron spikes offering her wan homage in the noontide glare.

Through the window of the whitewashed gallery peered down the great mountain of Mont Agel, crowned with the walls and entrenchments of the fort in the clouds, the fort that guards the Riviera from the sea and the French frontier from the invaders if Italy should ever move upon Marseilles along the Mediterranean shore. From the entrenchment line the white stone precipices dropped sheer for three hundred feet into the pine woods, and the pine woods fell in dark green billows until they faded into the silver grey of the olive groves and the olive groves clambered down the slopes until they reached the deserted little valley framed in laurel and cactus and giant fern and stately cedar where stood the monastery of our Lady of Laghet, wherein the peasant knelt in prayer.

A year ago the monastery was of no small importance in the Roman Catholic world. Bishops and even cardinals came to walk under the tree-ferns on its terrace, beneath the walls of which a stream ran tinkling in the shadows. Trains of pilgrims marched upon the mountain roads and gathered in chattering groups before the ancient inn across the monastery square. In the great church with its high altar agleam with gold and silver and set about with splendid pictures, the monks moved in their ordered ritual, and their sonorous chantings were carried down the defile.

A REVERED SHRINE.

And the fame of the Lady of Laghet ran by all the southern coasts from Bordighera, on the east, through Mentone and Monaco and Nice and Cannes and even to Marseilles. By her interposition innumerable lives had been saved, or so it was whispered among the fishermen, and the mule drivers on the cobbled paths through the hills, and the peasants who toiled on their narrow terraced fields beneath the olive and orange groves.

And thus it came about that when a cart ran away or a mariner crawled ashore over the foaming rocks from his shattered craft, or a mason fell from a scaffold, or the cogged wheel of an olive press nearly drew a peasant to his death, he who was saved and had a picture drawn of his miraculous escape, due, as he believed, to the Lady of Laghet, whose shrine lay over, beyond, in the narrow defile among the hills. Thither he carried it that thereby he might prove his gratitude. But in the course of years there arose in France a certain gentleman of the name Combes, who rose to great eminence and power. He held it the duty of the State to cut itself adrift from all sacred things. From which came many scenes of pathos in Normandy and Bordeaux and about Paris, and also in Provence and Savoy. For the order went forth that all religious orders were to be utterly abolished from the face of France.

THE MAN IN BLACK.

So one morning there came marching down the pilgrims' road a detachment of gendarmes and a little gentleman in Black bearing a bag in his hand. They entered the great doors of the monastery in the defile, and presently there issued forth a procession of monks singing a penitential psalm as they passed away, from their home for ever. And the little gentleman in black, quite unmoved by the fierce murmurs of the gathering villagers, fixed the Government seals upon the doors of the church, put the keys in his bag and disappeared with the serenity of a man who has performed his duty under trying circumstances.

Yet for several months the faithful came wondering back to the church of our Lady of Laghet. Before the great doors they burnt their candles and decked the old stone enterance steps with forget-me-nots and lilies, as if they had been the altar itself. They tore down the official seals, risking imprisonment thereby. Into the iron gratings they thurst their homely tributes of broom and pink lilac. They wrote wild appeals and prayers on the white-washed walls. "Whether this church be open or shut I will still return each year in gratitude." "Ah, wretched Government! it is the innocent that you make to suffer."

Also they raised a little shrine in the cloisters. And to-day, on the stone before it, I saw the peasant kneel—alone.

PICTURES ON THE WALLS.

I wandered round the deserted cloisters in the noonday silence. Pictures—each one a votive offering—hung on the walls, the strangest collection that was ever put together outside a nursery book. Here an enormous gentleman in blue was holding a pony, about half his size, over a gulf solely by the reins. Two frightened ladies in green completed the scene. There a horse was standing on its head with the rider in a similar attitude ten yards away. Both seemed quite contented with their position. A pig was dragging off a child by the ear.

Of later date were water-colours depicting hair-breadth escapes from motors. Of these the most interesting was one painted to the order of the parents of a chauffeur in the Gordon-Bennett race. It set out how both in the Ardennes and the Paris to Madrid races death had attempted to seize Henri, but had been driven off by our Lady of Laghet. The accompanying design represented a motor flying through the air some feet from the ground with Henri describing a still more exalted parabola.

But the glories of Laghet passed with the imprint of the official seals. The pilgrims, who came to write their passionate appeals on the white-washed wall, have not returned. Of all the thronging crowds of the past, of the monks and bishops, of the princes and nobles, of the travellers and pilgrims, of the villagers and shopkeepers, there remained to-day but this old peasant kneeling in solitary silence before the little shrine, and of all the rich offerings there was left but one bowl of wild flowers, which he had placed before the church doors on which hang the broken seals.

JOB'S COMFORTER.

One "Eliphaz," a Te (a) man (ite), returning from his travels is met by our reporter, who the mystery unravels.

"You are bold! Father William"—I made the remark;
"And I hear that you've come from the Straits,
Pray tell us of Rubber—(we're all in the dark),
Of the prospects in store by the Fates."
Father William replied: "You leave Rubber alone,
You'll find it won't grow in Ceylon;
You seem to forget that you're not in the 'Zone';
Which same is a *sine qua non.*"

"You are bold! Father William!"—I ventured to say;
"And you've doubtless invested a lot,
In the hopes that Ceylon Indian Rubber will pay."
Father William replied: "*I have not!*"
"You have doubtless," I said "some land in the Straits."
He replied—"I have acres a many;
Barring over-production—Why! me and my mates,
Expect to make many a penny."

"Then why should you think that Ceylon will be caught
In a whirlpool of ruin and debt?
Is the wish not the father (I said) to the thought.
And winking he answered "You bet!"
"You should realise how I've my own axe to grind,
But my axe isn't here in Ceylon,
And that's why I venture to open my mind.
Ere the menace much further has gone."

"You *are* bold! Father William"—I ventured to add;
"But alas! somewhat wanting in tact.
I must also remark, 'tis exceedingly sad
Your mistaking such *fiction* for fact.
'Tis futile to pose as a bold Lankaphobe;
Don't 'crab' every product but Tea;
For further remark, I refer you to Job;—
Vide IV. verse 2—XV. verse 2, and also XII. verse 3.

—C. in the "Times of Ceylon."

KAISER AND CATHOLICS.

WILHELM THE PROTECTOR !

GERMANY TO SUCCEED FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

On the occasion of the consecration of the Cathedral at Metz at which there was a great gathering of Catholic dignitaries, including Cardinal Kopp, representing the Pope, the Kaiser made a speech emphasizing his regard for the late and present Pope and dwelling on the splendid work the German Benedictines were doing in the Holy Land.

This speech follows upon an article which appeared in the "Cologne Gazette" suggesting the Vatican making approaches to Germany with a view to her assuming the place of France as protector of the Catholics in the East.

ANOTHER BALTIC SQUADRON.

LONDON, MAY 17.

A fourth Baltic squadron has been ordered to be in readiness to sail on the 14th June.

THE SINKING OF A JAPANESE TRANSPORT.

LONDON, MAY 16

The Japanese transport mentioned yesterday was the Kiko Maru. The crew were saved.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Bombs and Gunshot.

A bomb was thrown at Riga last night and severely wounded a police inspector and killed a policeman. A second policeman with them while pursuing the assailants was shot dead.

A regular bomb factory has been discovered in Odessa and a few bombs have also been seized in other towns.

The police failing to disperse a Socialist demonstration at Warsaw last midnight, an infantry patrol fired a volley, wounding a number of the mob.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

Belated but Welcome.

GOVERNOR OF UFA SHOT.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Committee of Ministers at St. Petersburg yesterday decided to permit all Jewish artisans to reside anywhere in Russia. The consideration of the Jewish question as a whole will be deferred till the Convocation of the National Assembly.

An Imperial Edict removes the restrictions on Poles and Lithuanians concerning the acquisition of property in nine of the Western Provinces, restores elections to the Polish nobility and permits instruction in the Polish language in schools.

General Sokolovsky, Governor of Ufa, was shot during an entertainment in the public garden at Ufa, yesterday, and his life is despaired of.

His assailants escaped.

LORD SELBORNE AT THE CAPE.

A Great Example to Copy.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Capetown, said he would find an example in his great predecessors, in the foresight of Rhodes and the indomitable courage of Lord Milner.

KING OF SPAIN A BRITISH GENERAL.

The King of Spain, has been appointed a General in the British Army, on the occasion of his birthday to-day.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES,

LONDON, MAY 17.

The following is the result of the race for the New Market Stakes :—

Cicero	1
Elangibby	2
Signorino	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Lancashire has beaten Essex by six wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 61 runs.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR.

PANTHER SHOOTING.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MAHUVA, MAY 17.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, on his way from Kundla to Mahuva, yesterday, got intelligence that a female panther had made its appearance in Bhokaria Hills. He thereupon changed his route in the direction of the said hills and within a short time saw her from a distance. Haka was made and his Highness fired the first shot mortally wounding the furious animal who in her desperate and momentary rage picked up a big stone in her mouth as if to grind it to pieces, but she immediately fell down dead. This is the fourth panther his Highness has bagged within less than a month.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR PERSIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY, 19.

His Excellency Mofukhanessultai, the Consul-General for Persia, having proceeded on leave to Europe, Mirza Bhujaatali Khan Bahadur, Consul for Persia, has been appointed acting Consul-General for Persia in India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

MISSION TO BERLIN.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The decision of France to send a special mission to attend the wedding of the Crown Prince of Germany excites comment as indicating an endeavour to allay the irritation arising over the Morocco question,

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram, dated London, 16th May, says :—The decision to send a French Mission to Berlin on the occasion of the Crown Prince's wedding is believed in Paris to have a political significance.

The "Echo de Paris" understands that Italy has offered to smooth over the Franco-German difficulties and suggested this act of politeness is to assist matters in that direction.

HOSPITAL SHIP AT COLOMBO.

Another Russian hospital ship has arrived at Colombo from Port Arthur with a thousand invalided sailors homeward bound. Most of the men on board had manned the warships at Port Arthur. As these were sunk by the Japanese from time to time, they went ashore and took their share in the defence of the town. They say they did more than their share in this work, their guns being superior to those ashore. On this point considerable jealousy exists between the soldiers and sailors. On the whole, the Japanese treated them very well, though there were misunderstandings at first. For instance, the Russians expected more food than they got. A doctor on board was of opinion that if Admiral Rozhdestvensky overcame the Japanese Fleet, the war would speedily end in favour of the Russians, but if Togo won, the war would continue some considerable time. Admiral Rozhdestuensky, he emphasized, was a brave man and would fight to the last. With regard to making a stand and the slandering of General Stoessel by his own officers, the doctor said they could have held out a little longer, but nothing would have been gained.

INDIAN SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

INCREASED NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The arrangements just sanctioned by the Secretary of State for strengthening the Survey Department of India, are of some interest to the domiciled community, as they include the creation of additional appointments in the Provincial branch which is recruited in India by selection of candidates from amongst those who passed a qualifying examination. In all there are to be six Imperial that is, military, and twenty provincial officers in excess of the present establishment, to be all appointed in India, besides three specialists in map reproduction to be sent out from home. This increased establishment is to render it possible to keep the enormous series of existing trigonometrical maps up to date. These maps are many of them becoming antiquated, but the pressure of new and constantly growing work has rendered it impossible to tell off sufficient number of officers of the existing staff to cope with the revision portion of the undertaking.

The increase has nothing to do with the work of the Committee which peregrinated India last cold season, to look into the entire question of improving the organisation of the Survey Department. No other country in the world has so distinguished a Survey Department as India or offers such good careers for surveyors. Young officers on entering the Indian Survey Department start at once on about five hundred rupees monthly. Officers of the Provincial branch begin on about one hundred and twenty rupees monthly with the prospect of ultimately rising to six or eight hundred rupees, those of four years' service of late having averaged something like three hundred rupees monthly.

In the present case ten of the new provincial appointments are to be filled this year and ten next year, while the miliary appointments, of which about two-thirds are for the Royal Engineers and one-third for Indian Army officers, will be filled as suitable candidates present themselves.

THE SEISTAN MISSION RETURNS TO INDIA.

The Seistan Mission started back for India on the 15th instant and should be in Quetta about the middle of June. They are travelling by the Quetta-Seistan trade route.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE CATCH OF THE SEASON."

ANOTHER crowded house witnessed the production by the Bandmann Company of the popular musical comedy "The Catch of the Season," last night, at the Novelty Theatre. The Company have so far enjoyed great success in their efforts to please Bombay theatre-goers ; a success which we may add they thoroughly deserve, for no musical comedy company that has ever visited Bombay, not even excepting the Gunn Company, has shown talents of such a high order. Last night's piece made a great hit, Mr. Sinclair Cotter, Miss Corlass and the other members of the Company who impersonated the chief characters being seen to great advantage, while as in the case of previous productions, the minor characters and chorus were well sustained

AMONG other theories that have been advanced to explain the "canals" on the planet Mars, there is one that they are simply an optical illusion. We believe experiments have been tried in this country to illustrate this theory. If we remember rightly, a number of boys were set to draw certain objects which were just beyond their range of vision, with the result that they made drawings which showed lines that did not exist on the objects, and that resembled the markings called canals supposed to be seen on Mars by observers through the telescope. Confirmation of this optical illusion theory of the Martian canals seems to come from Signor V. Cerulli, of Teramo, whose views are quoted by "Nature" this week from the "Astronomische Nachrichten." Having observed Mars regularly for ten years, he appears to have arrived at the conclusion that the actual existence of these features is as much a subject for physiological as for astronomical investigation. He states that the phenomena observed are so near to the limit of the range of the human eye that in observing them one really experiences effects accompanying "the birth of vision." That is to say, the eye sees more and more as it becomes accustomed, or strained, to the delicate markings, and thus the joining up of spots to form "canals" and the duplication of the latter follow as a physiological effects, and need not necessarily be actual phenomena seen by the accustomed eye.

THE SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following letter has been addressed by Government of India (Department of Commerce and Industry) to the Government of Bengal, dated Simla 4th instant, over the signature of Mr. Harvey :—

"I am directed to forward a copy of the 22nd resolution passed at the recent Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce, recommending that an enquiry should be made into the causes of the serious deficiency in the supply of labour available for employment in connection with organised industries in India and, in doing so, to explain that the Government of India propose for the present to confine the discussion to the question of the supply of labour for mills, factories, mines and similar industries in Bengal and for the handling of goods at Calcutta. The complaint as to shortness of labour does not appear to be well founded in many parts of the country, but the Government of India are satisfied that the difficulty is frequently experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of labour for the mines and factories in Bengal, as well as for the handling of goods at Calcutta. So far, however, as the Government of India are able to judge, there is no shortage in the amount of labour available, and it appears to them that the congested tracts of Bengal and the United Provinces should afford an ample field for recruitment of labourers of the class which is chiefly in request.

CAUSES FOR SCARCITY OF LABOUR.

It is recognised that one of the main causes which have operated to produce a scarcity of labour is the fact that unskilled men now demand a higher rate of wages than they were formerly prepared to accept, while the wages of skilled operatives have probably increased more than proportionately. The spread of the plague has also dislocated the labour market during recent years. Apart from these causes, however, it appears to the Government of India that the difficulties, which are at present experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of labour, are, in a great measure, due to the facts that employers of labour are not aware of the most suitable places in which to recruit their men; that they are not always sufficiently alive to the need for adopting certain necessary precautions in order to rejoin them after recruitment and that the labourers as a class are ignorant of the advantages which they would derive from accepting service in the larger commercial centres of India.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The Government of India incline to the opinion that if steps were taken to remove the defects, which have been alluded to, a much larger amount of labour than is at present available would be forthcoming. The question is one of great importance as affecting both the industrial development of India and the encouragement of the poorer classes of the community to depend on means of livelihood other than agriculture, and the Government of India consider that the State may legitimately assist employers of labour by bringing them into closer touch with the available supply which, there seems to be good reason to believe, exists in the congested districts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

SPECIAL OFFICER TO ENQUIRE.

In order to effect this it will, in the first place, be necessary to ascertain the localities in which efforts may profitably be made to recruit fresh labour, and afterwards to explain to the classes whom it is desired to attract the advantages to be derived from employment in the commercial centres of India. The Government of India are satisfied that this work cannot be undertaken by the Collectors of Districts unaided. It requires more undivided attention than these officers, who are fully occupied with the administrative duties which at present devolve on them, could devote to it, while in some instances they may possibly be unduly apprehensive as to the effects on the agricultural prosperity of their districts of the recruiting operations. For these reasons the Government of India consider that any enquiries into the conditions affecting the supply of labour should be conducted by a special Officer deputed for this purpose.

MEANS TO RETAIN LABOUR.

I am to suggest that if his Honour the Lieut-Governor agrees with this proposal steps may be taken to depute a member of the Indian Civil Service to conduct the enquiry in Bengal. The first duty of the officer selected would to be acquaint himself on the spot with the conditions under which labourers work in the mills, factories and mines in Bengal and in handling goods at Calcutta, and to ascertain the precise requirements of the employers of labour. The next step to be taken would be to make detailed inquiries in the districts where labour appears to be available and to determine in what tracts the varying requirements of employers can be satisfied. In conducting these inquiries he should pay particular attention to the means to be adopted by employers in retaining labour which they had been successful in attracting. This point has already been alluded to, and it is one on which the Government of India lay great stress. They are of opinion that no system will be successful unless this matter receives much more attention than has hitherto been bestowed on it. The experiment which has already been made at Cawnpore, for instance, of providing quarters for operatives in model villages, should, the Government of India consider, be followed in other large centres by employers of labour, and they would also recommend the adoption of a system under which each batch of labourers recruited from a distance would be represented by a Sirdar or Mistari who would be recruited with them and who in virtue of his authority over them be able to represent their grievances to his employers and to protect them from oppression on the part of the hands already engaged in the factory, mill or mine.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE TO BE INFORMED.

The reports prepared by the officer selected for this work would be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce interested with a view to giving them accurate information as to places in which particular kinds of labourers are to be found. In order to assist employers in their recruiting operations, it would probably, it appears to the Government of India, also be advisable to arrange that the Collectors of Districts, where labour is considered to be available, should be required to submit reports at regular intervals, preferably half yearly, to the local Government stating whether the circumstances at the particular time were favourable or unfavourable for the recruitment of labour. These reports would also be transmitted to the Chambers. It is considered, however, that these details may more suitably be settled later on when the Government of India are in possession of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as to the desirability of deputing a special officer for the purpose of making the enquiries suggested.

I am to say that a similar letter has been addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces suggesting the appointment of a member of the Indian Civil Service to conduct analogous investigations in the United Provinces with special reference to the needs of Cawnpore, and to ask that if his Honour has no objection, the officer appointed by him may be authorised to communicate freely with the officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

LORD KITCHENER AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A DENIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener has represented to the Viceroy that he desires it to be known that the statements to which currency has been given that there is or has been any disagreement as to the military policy in general which he has recommended to the Government of India or that his proposals for the re-organisation and strengthening of the Indian Army and the defence of India have been refused or thwarted by the Government of India are destitute of foundation. The question now under examination with his Majesty's Government is exclusively one which is concerned with the administrative management of the Indian Army.

THE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUNDS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have remitted Rs. 14,747 to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, being the amount contributed through the Chamber to Lord Kitchener's special Earthquake Relief Fund. This fund has now been closed. The Chamber's subscription list for the General Fund will be kept open for the present.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the unjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged ...	32,590	2
C. V. Vernon	50	
A. R. Laville	2	
Jamsetji Hormusji Khan in sacred memory of the deceased brother Sorabji	20	
In memory of the late Bai Maneckbai Madraswalla	15	
N. C. Macleod	100	
Mrs. Elise Russell	50	
Miss P. D. M	3	
Zoroastrian	7	
To the memory of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wadia	200	
Total Rs. ..	33,037	2

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Major Hobbs, 14th Lancers, is appointed Assistant Transport Registration Officer No. 5 Circle.

Colonel Scallon, commanding Bangalore Infantry Brigade, is appointed to officiate in command of Aden Brigade vice General Mason proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant Kendall, 87th Punjabis, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps from 27th February 1905.

Lieutenant Gordon attached to 1st Scots Fusiliers is appointed to the Indian Army and is posted to 52nd Sikhs.

Applications have been invited from the officers of the Royal Engineers and Indian Army for appointment to the Survey Department, the establishment of which will shortly be increased.

A serious outbreak of glanders has occurred at Jodhpur among the remounts for the Imperial Service Cavalry there. Thirty-one horses have had to be destroyed involving heavy loss to the Durbar.

The Adjutant-General has issued instructions that officers are not to be detailed for the duty of Assistant Recruiting Staff Officer unless they have three years' service and are fully qualified for retention in the Indian Army.

The present tentative reduction of the period of qualifying service for promotion to the rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers will be continued for another year up to 31st March next. After that date no provisional promotion will be made of lieutenants of the Royal Engineers' who have not passed the necessary examinations.

A small Committee will meet next week at Simla to consider questions connected with mountain batteries in India. It will consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Triscott (President), Major Fendall, No. 2 Battery, Major Dowell, No. 6 Battery and Major Bell of the Bombay Gun Carriage Factory.

THE GOVERNOR'S TRIP.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—At the invitation of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur his Excellency the Governor accompanied by General Sir Archibald Hunter, Colonel J. Forbes and Major Lee, acting Military Secretary, paid a visit to Kolhapur for a few days' shooting. On arrival there on the morning of the 11th instant, the party were received by H. H. the Maharajah and Colonel Ferris, the Political Agent, and soon after partaking of a light breakfast, they started in motors for Dodapur, some forty miles out of Kolhapur, where a camp was prepared for them. The place chosen turned out to be a good one and a beat was soon arranged some eight miles out from the camp. It was not long after operations were commenced that a large tiger broke cover, and Colonel Ferris got in the first shot. The beast rolled over, but rose and moved off, in the direction of Colonel Forbes. The latter fired, gave the animal its coup de grace. The tiger was a fine specimen, measuring 9 feet 5 inches. On the return journey to camp, his Excellency shot a bear on the way, and one fell to Lieut. Stocker's rifle, On the 13th instant a tiger came within shooting distance of the party, but took shelter behind a rock, and eventually broke away into the jungle. The party next encountered two bull bison, one of which was shot by Colonel Forbes, and later on his Excellency accounted for the other. The following morning beaters were again put on the beat for tiger, but nothing came of it. The next day the pary returned to Kxolhapur, whence his Excellency returned to Mahableshwar.

SOME of the most important German papers have been hoaxed by a Copenhagen correspondent into publishing long accounts of the espionage to which members of the sometime Royal Family of France are subjected by the French secret police. Recently—so the story goes—the Princess Waldemar of Denmark, daughter of the Duc de Chartres, had reason to suspect that her letters to her mother were being tampered with "en route." To make certain she added a postscript to one of her letters : "Enclosed you will find a few violets. They are the first which have bloomed in Denmark this year. Think of me when you look at them." As a matter of fact she had enclosed no violets. Nevertheless within a few days she received a reply from her mother thanking her for the flowers. The detective who had opened the letter on reading the postscript had evidently feared that he had dropped the flowers and lost them, and, lest suspicion should be aroused, had taken the precaution of enclosing others in their stead, As a matter of fact this story is only a rehash of one which has been well known for many years. In its original form it took place in Russia, and its hero, a political suspect, who was meditating flight across the frontier, had unfortunately no money. In a moment of inspiration, he arranged with a friend to write him a letter professing to enclose a banknote for 1,000 roubles as his winnings at a card party. The police opened the letter, with the same result as that already described, so that the flight of the suspect was actually unwittingly financed by the police themselves.

BOMBAY CRICKET NOTES.

(BY A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST)

THE decree has gone forth that there is to be no Parsi-Presidency match this year and all lovers of cricket will be sorry to learn this. I hear that the three members deputed by the Parsi Gymkhana to represent the Parsi cause at the Bombay Gymkhana meeting, held the other day, did their best to induce the Gymkhana Committee to change their resolution, but without avail. The Parsis, wrathful at this result, are already talking of boycotting the Europeans as they have in their recent meeting boycotted the Hindus.

I wish some compromise had been arrived at by the two parties concerned instead of abandoning the two Parsi-Presidency matches, as the Parsis have seriously been thinking of doing. For myself, I think, the Parsis had a real grievance in that the interval of more than four months between the two matches as proposed by the Gymkhana Committee would have brought serious difficulties in the way of the Parsi Gymkhana Selection Committee. At the same time I cannot overlook the reasons seriously set forth by the Bombay Gymkhana Committee, in doing away with the usual August match. When we know that the majority of the Parsi players selected to play for the Parsees are Bombay men and are naturally used to Bombay wet wickets, while the majority of the Presidency players are taken from out of Bombay and are used to only hard and fast wickets, the Bombay Gymkhana Committee were, I think, perfectly entitled to take the action they have. If the Gymkhana Committee had only given a hint to the Parsis of what they were going to do, they would have done a graceful thing. In this connection, the Gymkhana Committee had also to take into account the convenience of the spectators who flock to Bombay from all parts of the Presidency to witness the matches, and who have at times to go back disappointed when the matches are abandoned owing to rain &c. But it is no use crying now over spilt milk.

But I cannot understand why at the Gymkhana meeting, above referred to, the two sides could not elect to play both the matches in the cold season, say in December or January, instead of abandoning the annual fixtures altogether. Surely, the Parsis could not bring forward any excuse in this connection as the last two years' experience of cold weather cricket should have convinced them of the feasibility of the two matches being played most conveniently in the cold season. I think any such proposal would have the full consent of the Bombay Gymkhana Committee. The Parsis will be the greater losers in case the matches are abandoned altogether as the matches played between the Parsis themselves will not have that interest which is evinced in the matches played between Parsis and Europeans, Parsis and Hindus or Hindus and Europeans.

I could not help laughing heartily at the foolish resolution the Parsis have thought fit to pass in their recent meeting held in the Parsi Gymkhana pavilion, by which they have decided not to play with the Hindu Gymkhana again, without the consent of the other leading Parsi Club, if the Hindu Gymkhana again approached the Parsis. The idea of the Hindu Gymkhana again approaching the Parsis ! I think the Hindu Gymkhana would never have resolved (whether rightly or wrongly, I will not stop to consider now) not to play with the Parsi Clubs in Bombay until they showed better behaviour, if they had any idea of again approaching the Parsis. The approaching &c., will have, in justice, I am afraid, to be done by the Parsis who are the offenders.

The coming cricket season promises to be quite tame this year, as there is to be no Parsi-Presidency match as also there are to be no matches this year between the Parsis and Hindus. The Hindu Gymkhana have, as usual, their fixture card full for the season. I have seen the fixtures arranged at the Parsi Gymkhana meeting held on Sunday last, but in the absence of the usual important matches looked forward to by cricketers and cricket lovers with great expectation and interest, a feeling of disappointment will be aroused. By the bye, cannot the Hindu Gymkhana try to write to the Poona Gymkhana to come down to Bombay and play with them as was arranged the year before last, though the Poona Gymkhana could not come down at the time and the match was abondoned ? The Hindu Gymkhana should, I think, also arrange matches with the Moffusil Hindu teams, and if possible with the European Gymkhanas in the Presidency. Unless they do so they will not be able to understand and appreciate cricket in the Moffusil from which material they will have to draw their representatives in their forthcoming match with the Presidency, I am glad to see that excepting the Hindu Gymkhana, the Parsi clubs have arranged matches with the other local Hindu clubs. This is as it should be, as this will enable the Hindu cricketers in Bombay, many of whom are members of the Hindu Gymkhana as well as of these clubs (not to say anything of other prominent Hindu cricketers who are also members of such important clubs as the B B. and C. I. R. C.C. and the Ralli Brothers C. C., and who will be able to meet the Parsi clubs) to show their mettle.

Hereafter I hope to review the claims of a number of Hindu cricketers who have so far proved themselves worthy to be included in the team that will finally be selected to play with the Presidency.

As I was about to close these notes, I came across the note in your to-day's issue. While fully agreeing with the sentiments expressed therein, I beg leave to point out to you that, so far as I know, the Hindu Gymkhana in resolving not to play with the Parsi clubs last year, did only what the Parsis themselves had resolved to do. The Hindus simply stole a march over the Parsees, that in fact the Parsees themselves suggested this course.

THE CONGRESS' AGITATORS.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few Indians will shortly proceed to England with a view to educate the British electorate on Indian questions, and to enlist their sympathy in the interest of the teeming millions of this country. So far good, provided they appeal to the English nation at large, instead of throwing themselves into the arms of the one or the other of the two great political parties in England. I dare say our representatives in the course of their mission, will grind the organ of their grievances by pealing forth as their first air, the doleful tune of the injustice perpetrated by the Indian Government by awarding high posts in the State to Europeans to the almost complete exclusion of the Natives, who are as well fitted for them by education, culture and training. I fancy our representatives will talk about the wholesale disregard of 'the Magna Charta of India" and about the loaves and fishes going to Europeans to the detriment of the children of the soil. Therefore the question is "Are the Indians as well fitted for high posts in the service of the State as Europeans ?" If we judge by the actions of the Indians themselves our answer must perforce be in the negative. Native Pleaders and Solicitors, most of whom are Congress-men, prefer European counsel to Native counsel, so much so that an untried European junior fresh from Europe will be given preference over a Native counsel of some standing. In the medical profession, Native doctors call in for consultation European physicians in preference to Native physicians. In Engineering and other walks of life the same condition of things prevails. Everywhere the craze is for Europeans. Natives will have Goras, in spite of the much heavier remunerations as a rule charged by them, then their Native confreres. Even our Native mill-agents, some of whom, I believe are Congress men, have a predilection for Europeans. What does all this show ? It shows one of two things. Either the Natives are inferior to Europeans in capacity or that they are as much blinded by colour as the Indian Government is said to be. We have put upon ourselves the hall-mark of inferiority. How can we then with propriety denounce the Government for doing what we have been doing ourselves every day of our life ? It is of no use throwing stones at them, when we ourselves are seated in a glass-house. Yours, &c.,

K. E. GHAMAT.

Eldon Road, May 17.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Modern French Methods.

A MERRY MONTH OF MUSIC.

THE CITY'S RING OF BLOSSOM.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

THE official Salon will be opened to the public at the beginning of the week, and the "Champ de Mars" will have lost the advantage that priority gives it. During its fortnight's start of the older institution, the "Nationale" does excellently well. The tourist, when he hails the taxameter cab and says : "Drive me to the Salon," is conducted unerringly to the Exhibition of the Societe Nationale, whose entrance is in the Avenue d'Antin. But once the other show opens, and it needs a special explanation to the cocher to induce him to convey his fare to the younger Salon. The public driver, indeed, shares the prejudices of the public driven. For him the Salon is the old original Societe des Artistes Francais, and not any fourteen-year-old upstart that likes to perch itself alongside. And the great mass of Parisians, share his views. They will crowd in their thousands to the opening day of the one, wearing their smartest frocks and hats, while they will cold-shoulder the other, leaving it to some actress, whose features are represented on the walls, to lead a throng of undistinguished nobodies through the rooms. And in England, when you speak of the Salon, you hardly think of any other, but the older society, whose front door is really the front door of the Grand Palais. Yet the public is wrong. The Champ de Mars possesses, and does possess this year, if report speak truly, more intrinsic merit than the swollen collection of pictures next door. But it is the thing to recognise official art, and so whilst the younger and independent salon, but barely pays its way, the other swims along in a golden stream of patronage and public applause. Perhaps, if the world of artists were more concerned for art than for the interests of coteries, there would be a combination of the two salons forming a size commensurate with the Champ de Mars ; but until that happy time arrives, we are forced to inspect a multitude of six thousand pictures. Certain thoughts obtrude themselves in these days of private views, when the object of inspection passes through a crueller test than when the rooms resound to the frou-frou of silken skirts and there are carpets and divans to soften the environment. One is alone, as it were, with the artist, and can read into his soul, or as much of it as one is inclined to credit him with. What precisely is the standpoint from which some artists approach their work ? Here is a picture of an infant son of a fisherman putting a large fish in the sea-boat of his father. The idea, even, is not funny—it is "scaley" and unpleasant. The child is not amused. You can see its grave face over the operation. Why, then, should our friend, who has, perhaps, spent one week upon his masterpiece, inflict his joke, which is no joke, upon the public ?

Then as to the sculpture, you may be perfectly be sure just what it will be like. Much of it, no doubt, we shall find to be academically good, but there is no temperament in it. Each man has kept on the same dead level with his neighbour and feared originality. And, therefore, there is little to be said for it except, "Was it worth while doing at all?" Perhaps the secret of it is the craze for an all-round culture. The modern French artist must be literary, as well as a painter ; he is no longer content to be a concentrated, and no doubt generally ignorant, specialist, yet doing that one thing better than anyone else can do it. He tries to do all things as well as anybody else, and probably succeeds. Even to paint badly requires years of practice, but the extra energy that should be devoted to gaining the secrets of the craft are dissipated in social obligations. Since artists have been rich enough to buy motor-cars therehas been a distinct falling off in the quality of their work. The extraordinary mechanical dexterity of some men is illustrated this year by the story of an artist, who is now engaged in copying his own picture. It measures some four square yards, and took, it is said, the inside of a month to paint. When it was hung, the author decided, he did not like it, and set to work to paint another canvas for the same frame. He left himself a week to complete the work. It is hardly to be wondered at that there is so little durable in modern art, if such lightning methods are the vogue. It is small wonder, too, that the portraits are masses of disjointed prettiness, with heads that do not properly belong to necks and busts that seem to have got themselves united to limbs by the merest accident.

May is to be the merry month of music in Paris. First of all there is to be a season of Italian opera given in the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, whilst the great "tragedienne," herself is touring Europe. Eight words will be presented, including Cilea's Adriana Lecouvreur, Giordano's Fedora, Siberia, and Andre Chenier ; Amico Fritz (Mascagni), Zaza, (Leoncavallo), Manuel Menendez (Filiasi), and Rossini's Barber of Seville. These performances are under the patronage of a society, which owning the Countess Greffulhe as president, exists to encourage the performance of great works. Another very interesting event for musical people is the Beethoven festival to be given at the Nouveau Theatre. During four days the nine symphonies of the master will be performed by the orchestra of the Concerts Colonne, under the baton of Felix Weingartner. The violin concerto will be played by Lucien Capet, and the concerto in "G" for the piano by Edouard Risler. At the Opera Comique, Paris will be introduced to three new works. There is, first of all, Massenet's Cherubin, which has never been heard here, though given at Monte Carlo this season. The other new operas are Cabrea, by M. Gabriel Dupont and the Coupe Enchantee, by M. Gabriel Pierne. Cabrera won the prize for opera offered by the Italian music publisher Sonzogno, who is really responsible for the Italian season at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt. The work having been presented in Italy has yet to cross the Alps to be heard by the composer's compatriots.

The season shows signs of rewakening after the temporary lull of Easter. Certain people go far afield, whirled thither in their motor-cars, but the majority of the Parisians keep themselves in touch with the Boulevards by a sojourn in some suburban spot. The district round Paris, indeed, at this moment is very beautiful. The Metropolis is ringed with blossom—the blossom of a thousand little garden-orchards—that makes the peculiar beauty of suburban Luttetia. Each man sets his fruit-bearing trees in his front garden, unashamed—glorying in their blossom in the spring, grateful for their shade in summer, and not despising their utilitarian character in the autumn. It is a lesson to be learned by the suburban dweller and the cottager in England, who will generally thrust his orchard, if he has one, at the back of the house, lest it should obtrude upon what he regards as the ornamental character of his abode. Back has come the Parisian to take part in the social activities of the hour. The official Salon opens at the end of the week, and each man, who desires to be regarded as enlightened dare not fail to undertake this pilgrimage of art. Nor is it merely sufficient to go on varnishing day. That has ceased to be "chic" and has become merely middle-class. You must for your salvation inspect the picture on a private view day. Each year the tendency becomes more and more accentuated until there are hardly any pictures there to inspect, so early is the crowd of privileged sight-seers—only spaces where they ought to be. At the other Salon, the holiday crowds have come and gone, admiring and, doubtless, greatly wondering. It is not without its interest to follow the humble critic, in Sunday best, who has gained entrance for fifty centimes. The impressionists he passes with a shudder or a face of incomprehension, the nude he takes no interest in, and still life makes no appeal. What he evidently enjoys is the presentment of some familiar scene. Before the picture of a workshop he will stand in rapt attention, or some scene of carnage moves his instant admiration. He has sympathy with movement, has our "petit bourgeois, endimanche."

One of the institutions of Paris with which the British "Arry" and "Arriet" in their excursions to the gay city, are more familiar than any other, is about to pass away, or rather, is about to be moved on to other quarters. The Morgue is doomed, so far as its present quarters are concerned. It is now some years since Dr. Brouardel doyen of the Medical Faculty in Paris, in an official report declared the buildings to be altogether too cramped for their purpose, and urged rebuilding on another site affording more space. But the Margue, as both "Arry" and "Arriet" will agree, must be central and there is no owner of property in the central parts of Paris who cares to have the Morgue for a neighbour. There the matter rests, but that the municipality is bullying the Government for a settlement.

M. Le Bargy is the George Alexander of the French stage. What he wears, and how he shakes hands, has a visible effect upon the Boulevards. He is the paragon of theatrical elegance. When he played the Marquis de Priola, who is a terrible Don Juan, observant persons noted the cut of his waistcoat and the colour of his tie. Thereafter you saw labelled in the most "chic"establishments the Priola tie and the Priola gilet. Since then, M. Le Bary has turned from the world and the fair sex to embrace the the Church—at least, on the stage. That, indeed, is great theatrical event of the moment: M. Le Bargy as a parish priest. The author who invented Priola has also invented the cure. It is fitting, therefore, that Le Bargy, having played the one, should play the other. And so, shaven and shorn, with his moustache sacrificed, he is father-confessor of the hour. The triumph of the premiere was most wonderful. It recalled a Paderewski recital, and almost approached the joyous experiences of Lieutenant Hobson. The stairs leading to his little sanctum at the back of the stage at the Comedie Francaise were thronged with lady admirers of the actor, who threw flowers and blew kisses. No pale young curate has ever been petted as the Reverend M. Le Bragy.

"Le Duel," of course, gives point to the presens agitation of Church and State, but its atmosphere it conciliatory none the less. You might have noticed the lion consorting with the lamb in the auditorium. There was M. Rouvier and there was Henri Rochefort. In another box was "Gyp" and M. Ludovic Halvey whose outlook on life differs as widely probably as their methods of literary expression. But if peace is preached at the Comedie Francaise, there is war—war to the knife—elsewhere in the world of the theatre. Forty-eight hours ago it looked as if a theatrical strike were in prospect, and that every playhouse would be closed with the exception of the four subventioned theatres of opera and opera comique and Theatre Francais and Odeon. But the position is not quite so dreadful as that owing to a wholesale defection at the last moment. It is Sarah Bernhardt who has lifted up the banner of revolt, not only against the crinoline, but against the Society of Dramatic Authors. In their great case against the theatre trust they won the day; and now "La Divine" says to her co-directors: "Let us combine to fight them on our own account." And so it is the union of authors against the union of directors—or it would have been if the Bernhardt scheme had come to full fruition. But a frost has struck it, and it seems like to die.

Sarah Bernhardt has always been for liberty as against monopoly. Now the associated authors are a body of great strength and power, imposing their contracts and conditions upon the theatres. If the theatre says "No," then there are no plays for it to produce, because every playwright of known ability belongs to the society. If it says "Yes," then it cannot pay its way. The society takes its twelve per cent. commission as the first-fruits of the play, and the Assistance Publique, or body charged with administering charity, takes another twelve, so that already a quarter of his receipts are gone from the unfortunate manager. There is the story of a man who failed for £16,000 after he had paid away £24,000 to the poor Paris. Then there are all sorts of vexatious restrictions, which make the way of the theatrical provider one of great difficulty and loss. There is little doubt Mme. Sarah would have succeeded in her crusade, if ~~her "confreres" had not suddenly awakened to the fact~~ that they were playing into the hands of the theatre trust. So she is left alone in her glory—alone, that is to say, with Porel of the Vaudeville. Ajax defying the lightning could hardly be a larger order.

The "Entente" booms such as no international movement ever did before. Whilst Brest is preparing a generous programme for the visit of the British fleet, Paris is hoping that it may welcome King Edward, accompanied, this time, by the Queen. In other directions there are signs of the union of hearts that sometimes precedes a union of policies. Next month we are to have the English doctors here, come to return the visit of their French confreres to London in October last. In the world of sport, the Old Etonians have battled with a Gallic team this afternoon whilst a delegation of the Touring Club de France is to receive the hospitality of the parent club across the Straits. It is wonderful, indeed, these hundred links that are being forged in one long chain of consideration and mutual knowledge. Perhaps the most interesting effect is the introduction of the English nurse into Paris hospitals. It is an experiment which will result in the training of the young Frenchwoman for the work of the sick ward Hitherto there has been no scientific and sympathetic aid to the doctor—no one but the Sister of Mercy or the lay Sairey Gamp.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SYDNEY.

The following passengers will proceed to-day per Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney from Victoria Dock shed No. 4 to Marseilles, etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 8-15 a.m., sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 7 a.m., with all their baggage:—

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Ametertz, Capt Ashgar Ali, Dr D R Bareli Miss D Boylette, Mrs Boylette, Miss L Boylette, Mrs Blanchard, Mr and Mrs A Bucler child and 2 infants and ayah, Mr F G Bhumgara, Mr W H Boylette, Mr S M Commissariatvala, Mr A M Dalal, Mr S A Dalal, Mr Dhooma Mal, Mrs Dillon, Mr H Dass, Mr Eduljee Shapurjee, Mr Emin Bay, Mr and Mrs Ganesh Shanker and child, Capt Gouldsmith, Mr J S Gazdar, Major Home, Mr W Hyde, Mrs Ketle, Mr C Kurmally, Mr R Kurmally, Mr S R Kirkpatrick, Mr W King Mr A S Khan, Mrs H Mitra child and infant, Mr A Muller, Mr H Meyer, Mr B P Madon, Major W J O'tley, Col Porter, Mr Palamkote, Mr Ikmer, Mrs Pettier and baby, Lt M Pedro Rodrigues wife and daughter, Mr B S Row, Mr T Ryan Mrs F Ryan, Miss Ryan, Mr and Mrs Simeon, Mr Sinha, Mrs Stewart, Sister Hilaire, Sister de St Jean, Mr Sharrock, Major C T Tanner, Lt F N Thorne, Major Wilkinson Mr Wilkinson, Mr G C Zerves, Mr Gelot, Mr Catalan, Mrs Radisson, Mr de Vaszelhes, Mr and Mrs Dulne and 3 children and servant, Mr Aubert, Mr Fonvielle, Mr and Mrs Pietri, Mr and Mrs and Miss Roucairol, Mr Couret, Mr and Mrs Foultrier and 2 children and servant, Mr and Mrs Villeneuve child and 2 servants, Mr Quenehan, Mr Dutedont, Mr and Mrs Riviere and 2 servants, Mr and Mrs and Miss Pourcelot, Mr Vernandon, Mr Ingrat, Mr Nicoli, Mr Roy, Mr and Mrs Courreges, Mrs and Miss Lefebre, Mr and Mrs Chambon 2 children and servant, Mr and Mrs Mauriset 3 children and 3 servants, Mrs de Troissmonts, Mr and Mrs Ilavelle, Mr T J Hoye, Mr R Juck, Mr T Juck Mr A Luchesi, Mr and Mrs and Miss Anderson, Mr L King, Mr Savignault, Miss E Collier, Mr Erdeneu, Miss Julia Bobe, Mr A Meleb, Revd Hayes, Mr Philtpol, Mr A G Poison, Mr Melizan, Mrs Walter, Revd Kyffin, Mr Merle and Mr Paul Paulain—For Port Said—Mr Inshman—For Aden—Mr J Vandetto.

The following is the official statement of death from plague during the week ending 6th May in the districts of the Punjab including all municipal towns:—Jullundur 2,353. Hoshiarpur 1,172, Gurdaspur 1 451, Sialkot 1,233 Ludhiana 2,735, Lahore, 3,279, Ambala 644, Ferozpore 1,255 Amritsar 2,126, Gujrat 1,547, Jhang 72, Gujranwala 2,172, Rawalpindi 84, Shahpur 462, Karnal 244, Gurgaons 1,407, Hissar 1,476, Rohtak 2,459 Jhelum 17, Delhi 822, Mountgomery 73, Multan 1, Dera Ghazi Khan 31, and Lyallpur 119; Patiala State 1,056, Kapurthala State 333 Maler Kotla State 173, Jind State 255, Kalsia State 26, Nabha State 944, and Patandi State 96. Total for the Province 30,909 Total for the previous week 30,854. Total for the corresponding week of the previous year 36,55.

WHO TOLD THE POLICE?

MR. HARMSWORTH AND THE MOTOR-CAR TRAGEDY.

Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth, whose motor-car struck and killed Willie Clifton, aged four years, stated, in interviews that it was he who informed the police that it was his car which caused the tragedy, and that it was by means of his incessant labours, in conjunction with Scotland-yard, that the identity of the car was disclosed and his chauffeur taken into custody.

The "Express" is now in receipt of a remarkable letter from Mr. Arthur Garbett, of Wellington, Salop, one of the occupants of the car, stating that he and Mr. Richards the third occupant of the car gave the first information, and that when they called Mr. Harmsworth's attention to the fact that the "Daily Mail" ignored their efforts in this connection, no notice was taken of their protest.

Surely some one is in the wrong here. Mr. Harmsworth has been very explicit in his statements yet we are now confronted with a version diametrically opposed to them. It is all very confusing. Mr. Harmsworth is a man of unimpeachable honour; but, on the other hand, Mr. Arthur Garbett is also a man of unimpeachable honour, and it would be unjust not to give him a chance to explain his side of the affair. Therefore we give his letter in full as follows:—

MR. GARBETT'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the "Express."

Sir.—In view of a serious misapprehension that has arisen in consequence of the account in Monday's "Daily Mail" of the lamentable motor accident at Markyate, I wish to make it clear that Mr. Richards and myself, who were in the car at the time, so soon as we heard of it, took steps to make the identity of the car known.

I first heard of it on reading the "Daily Telegraph" on April 20, two days after the accident occurred. I then went by train to Walcot, to see Mr. Richards, and we decided to consult a solicitor. Mr. Carare, our solicitor, had just gone to Blackburn. We followed him by the first possible train—one o'clock from Shrewsbury, on Good Friday.

We arrived at Blackburn about seven o'clock at night, and then, accompanied by Mr. Carare, we set off for London, which we reached about seven o'clock Saturday morning. We then wired to the chauffeur and Mr. Harmsworth. They met us at the Euston Hotel and Detective-Sergeant Fowler was sent for.

As I did not wish it to appear that we had been so callous and cowardly as to withhold information concerning the identity of the car, after reading Monday's account in the "Daily Mail" I sent the following telegram to Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth:—

"Report in to-day's "Daily Mail" insufficient. We, through our solicitor, first informed you and voluntarily attended Hatfield to inform chief constable. I want these facts included in to-morrow's report in 'Mail.'"

No amended statement appeared in the "Mail," however.

I wish it to be understood definitely that at considerable inconvenience and cost we did all that we could to clear up the mystery of the missing car.

(Signed) Arthur Garbett.

P. S.—I may say the chief constable of Hatfield thanked us for coming forward, and said that up to then they had no clue, or were in the dark, or words to that effect.

15, Walker-street, Wellington, Salop.
April 27, 1905.

It may be asked why Mr. Garbett and Mr. Richards did not give their information earlier. Mr. Garbett explained yesterday that, although they believed some slight accident had occurred, they were wholly ignorant of its gravity until they read the account given in the 'Daily Telegraph" of Thursday, April 20.

MR. HARMSWORTH'S VERSION.

It will be remembered that in order to solve the mystery Sir Alfred Harmsworth, of the "Daily Mail," offered £100 for the disclosure of the identity of the car or its driver, and that, when Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth his brother, came forward and stated that he had given the information, the offer of the reward was withdrawn.

Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth's statement on this point is very definite. In an interview in the "Weekly Dispatch" which is one of the newspapers under Sir Alfred Harmsworth's control, Mr. Harmsworth said:

"I first read the account of the accident in the Daily Mail.'

It appeared in that and other journals on Wednesday, April 19. I thought it a remarkable coincidence that the description of the car tallied with that of my own car. Suspicion at once entered my head when I remembered that my motor-car was in the district about the time mentioned.

'Being an enthusiastic motorist, I determined to probe the matter to the very end. I at once sent my secretary to New Scotland-yard, and in conjunction with Inspector Fowler, I have worked with unceasing vigilance ultimately solving the mystery.

"Taxed with the affair, my chauffeur admitted that he had knocked over a little boy near Markyate.

"The reason he gives for not reporting the matter before is that he is not at all conversant with English, and only had the catastrophe brought to his notice yesterday (Saturday) morning."

According to an interview in the "Daily Mail" Mr. Harmsworth taxed his chauffeur twice with having been responsible for the accident.

When I read the account in the newspaper I asked Cornalbas whether he had any accident during the run from Shropshire and he replied in the negative; but to make assurance certain I set on foot inquiries of my own by telegram, letter, and telephone. Taxed again with the affair, added Mr. Harmsworth, my chauffeur admitted knocking over a child.

Mr. Garbett, on the other hand, declares that he sent a telegram to Mr. Harmsworth informing him that we, through our solicitor, first informed you and voluntarily attended Hatfield to inform the chief constable.

THE £100 REWARD.

He also declares that in response to his telegram Mr. Harmsworth and his chauffeur attended on Saturday at the Eustun Hotel, and that it was then that Detective-Sergeant Fowler was sent for.

Mr. Garbett and Mr. Richards are both men of repute in Shropshire, and the "Express" representative at Wellington, where they live, telegraphs that there is a great deal of indignation there that it should be inferred that they took no steps to reveal the identity of the car and still more that they should not have been given the credit for making the facts known at the earliest possible moment.

They, of course state that they would not take the £100 reward if it were sent to them; still a great many people at Wellington think they ought to have had the opportunity of refusing it or of devoting it to a local charity.—'Express.'

Speaking of the increased prevalence of diabetes, the "British" Medical Journal points out that statistics show that the mortality from diabetes among enginedrivers, stokers, guards, and travelling attendants in the service of certain English and French railway companies is greatly in excess of that in the general population. It is suggested that this may be due to vibration; and as vibration is by no means confined to railways, if the opinion is well founded, further evidence in its support should be found among drivers of autocars, and especially among riders of the autocycle. That railway-travelling may be a factor in the production of the great increase of diabetes which has characterised the last quarter of a century is a novel suggestion, but one, our medical contemporary thinks, not hastily to be set aside.

A recent reference to the borough of Cashel recalls an anecdote which the late Mr. Isaac Butt used to tell. The popular candidate at an election for this borough was determined to win the seat honestly and not to spend one farthing in corruption. To this end the parish priest in an impressive sermon warned his parishioners against the sin of selling their votes and betraying a public trust. A day or two afterwards the popular candidate met some half-dozen of the free and independent electors and asked them what was the effect of the sermon they had heard on Sunday. The spokesman of the party thus replied: "Your honour, votes have risen. They were to be had for £5 up to Saturday night, but since we heard on Sunday, our souls would be damned for selling our votes, no one will now give his vote for less than £10."

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

The question of medical research and its place in our hospitals and schools of medicine has been brought forcibly before the public within the last few months, writes the "Westminster." Some day or other it will be found that the greatest economy of energy will result if we procure a divorce between the two functions of teaching and research. The teacher will not necessarily cease to investigate his investigations will continue if he is to improve his teaching. And the question of economy will be found to underlie the problem. In a recent address delivered by Professor T. Smith before the Harvard Medical Alumni Association of New York this point is well brought out. Research is not only effort to derive laws and principles from collected data. It is also effort to apply in the most efficient and economical manner such discoveries as will tend to the welfare of humanity—i. e., to apply energy which at present is latent, and therefore lost. The forces which are at work in raising medicine from a "teaching to a research level" are those which in other intellectual spheres are producing such effects as the severance between authority and dogmatism, or the substitution of a democratic for an autocratic form of government. At first the instinct for research was to all intents and purposes the same instinct as that which led the scholar to extend his researches in the dead languages—it was "simply the spontaneous flowering of the scholarly mind in the highest institutions of learning." Now it has become possible to organise research. Public moneys have been found for the purpose in the hope of an immediate return. The interests of the public health formed the very material motives which directed the change of attitude. Professor Smith does not hold with the enthusiasts who would have every student made a research worker. And this on the simple ground that such a course would not be economical. In the first place, very few are fitted to that end, and the needs of the world do not require an unlimited band of research workers What is most needed is the humane, well-educated, upright, and patient workers who are ready to do the routine tasks of their profession. The research worker is not with the column on the march. He is the scout; to him the outpost duties fall. The mental qualities required in the two classes of men are widely asunder. The physician must have a positive and aggressive temperament. The investigator must be a born sceptic. For Professor Smith's view as to how far the teacher should also be an investigator, we must refer our readers to his address which is published in the 'Popular Science Monthly" for April.

THE SPEED OF CRUISERS.

Two more of the British armoured cruisers of the Devonshire class have, says "Engineering," now passed through their trials, attaining in each instance very satisfactory results, and demonstrating that, although the legend speed was only 22 1-4 knots all of the vessels will attain 23 knots, largely as the result of recent experience regarding the efficiency of propellers. The first vessel tried—the Carnarvon, built by Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Limited, Dalmuir—attained a speed of 23.3 knots, with 21,322 indicated horse-power. This is the best result got. The Antrim, built and engined by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited, of Clydebank, steamed at 23.02 knots for 21,603 indicated horse-power, and the Devonshire, built at Chatham, and engined by the Thames Iron Works Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, made 22.97 knots for just over 22,000 indicated horse-power. In these vessels, continues "Engineering" comparative tests are being made as to the efficiency of propellers, and for this reason the speed results are interesting. In practically all the vessels of the class the propellers are three-bladed, with a diameter of 15 ft. 9 in. and a normal pitch of 19ft. 6 in. There is, however, a difference in the expanded surface. The Carnarvon, for instance, has a total blade surface of 80 square feet, whereas in the case of the Antrim it is 75 square feet. Perhaps, as a direct result of this, the speed of the Antrim was 21.33 knots for 14,643 indicated horse-power, whereas in the case of the Carnarvon it was 21.43 knots for 15,351 indicated horse-power; so that the assumption is that at this speed the larger surface propeller was not quite so efficient. At full power, however, although the Antrim indicated about 300 indicated horse-power in excess of the power developed by the Carnarvon, her speed was considerably lower. The Carnarvon, made 23.3 knots for 21,322 indicated horse-power, and the Antrim 23.02 knots for 21,603 indicated horse-power. A considerable portion of the steam-generating plant is of the cylindrical boiler type; and comparative trials, in one of the ships now fitted with a proportion of cylindrical and water-tube boilers have shown that this arrangement, proposed by the Boiler Committee, and now happily departed from, has involved a material reduction in the speed of some of our ships. One of the King Edward VII. battleships, which has the combination system, was ordered to run four trials of eight hours' duration in order to test the comparative evaporation of the same proportion of cylindrical and Babcock and Wilcox boilers. The cylindrical boilers were supposed when the design was prepared to be equal to two fifths of the full power—namely, 7200 indicated horse-power; but on this special trial it was found that the total power got was only 6686 indicated horse-power, showing that they were deficient to the extent of nearly 10 per cent. An equal proportion of Babcock and Wilcox boilers, working at the same pressure, gave 7510 indicated horse-power, which was 300 more than was anticipated while their coal consumption was only 1.67 lb. per indicated horse-power per hour. In other words, adds "Engineering," for the same coal consumption, the water-tube boilers gave over 12 per cent. more power the ratio of consumption to power was 0.21 lb. less per unit of power per hour—11 per cent. less than with the tank boilers.

CRICKET-TOUR PIONEERS.

How many of our cricket enthusiasts could give off-hand the names of the pioneers of Anglo-Australian cricket? Spiers and Pond were the first to bring English and Australian cricketers together in friendly rivalry. Forty-five years ago these two names were unknown in London although they are pretty familiar now. The original Mr. Spiers and Mr. Pond then the proprietors of a popular restaurant in the main street of Melbourne, were struck by the crowds they saw at the Saturday afternoon cricket matches and shrewdly concluded that if they could get a good English team to go out to Australia it would be a very profitable speculation, writes a home paper. They sent an agent accordingly to London, and he succeeded in arranging a visit from an 'All England Eleven." The difficulties were considerable. There were no fast steamers then and the voyage to Australia took a couple of months and sometimes a good deal more. But the tour of this pioneer English eleven was an immense success in every respect, and gave a great impetus to Colonial cricket. Two of its members Caffyn and Lawrence, Surrey professionals, accepted engagements as coaches to the Melbourne and Sydney Clubs and remained for some years in Australia. Having made a fortune out of their venture, Messrs. Spiers and Pond struck out in another direction by offering Charles Dickens £10,000 for a series of readings from his works in Australia. The novelist nibbled at the tempting bait for some time but eventually declined owing to the length of the voyage. Soon afterwards the twain migrated from Melbourne to London and established themselves on Ludgate-hill. Anglo-Australian cricket was the foundation-stone of the vast business they developed in England for if they had not been inspired with the happy thought of importing the first English team, it is probable they would have remained in Melbourne all their lives.

No woman enjoys a holiday better than the Queen. "I feel like a schoolgirl at the end of term,' confided Queen Victoria to an intimate when last she was about to start for a "sejour" at Cimiez. The life of Queen Alexandra at home is as arduous in its way, although her responsibilities are less than were those of the late Queen. Every morning her Majesty sends a full time-table of the movements of the day to the stables. There are functions for most days, and even Royal dinners partake of something of the nature of a public performance. In London, the Queen calls tea time "my interval of quiet." Tea her Majesty, by the way, pours out herself for the assembled party, which, when the Prince and Princess of Wales are at Marlborough House, is always augmented by the presence of at least three of their children. During the morning her Majesty dictates an endless number of letters to Miss Charlotte Knollys. As many as fifty missives in a morning have been dealt with by her; and daily, with her own hand, during Queen Louise of Denmark's lifetime did she write a little note to her. Even now she writes several times a week to her father.

PENSIONS FOR PROFESSORS.

GIFT OF £2,000,000 FROM MR. CARNEGIE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has made another of his most generous gifts by assigning United States Steel Corporation First Five per Cent. Bonds to the value of £2,000 000 to provide annuities for college professors unable to continue active work in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland.

The trustees of the fund are to be chiefly the Presidents of important Universities and colleges, who will form a company to receive the donation.

The present market value of the bonds is 11,00,000 dols., and the income derivable from them 500 000 dols.

It is understood that besides providing a dignified retirement for superannuated professors, it is the donor's desire to advance the cause of education by offering colleges an opportunity of replacing members of their faculties after long service with younger, more vigorous, and more efficient professors.

Mr. Carnegie, in a letter announcing the gift, says that he regards teachers in higher educational institutions as the least rewarded of all professional men. "Few colleges," he continues, "are able to provide retiring pensions, and the consequences are grievous—able men hesitate to adopt the teaching career, and the older professors cannot be retired."

The fund applies to Universities, colleges, and technical schools without regard to race, creed, or colour, but institutions imposing a theological test are excluded.

The total value of Mr. Carnegie's known gifts up to the present is 121,352,000dols. (£24,270 400).—"Reuter."

The "Morning Post's" New York correspondent says only two of the members of the Board are not presidents of institutions of learning. They are Mr. Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, and Mr. Franks, a New York banker, and a nephew of Mr. Carnegie.

The trustees will draw up the rules for applications, and will fix the pensions and elect their own successors. Teachers after reaching the age of sixty-five may apply for pensions, which will be awarded on the basis of fifty per cent. of the salary applicants have been receiving at the time of their retirement. The maximum pension is placed at 2,400 dols., and the minimum at 1,500dols., a year. The fund is to be called,' The Carnegie Foundation."

A £300,000 BANK FRAUD.

ARREST OF A DIRECTOR.

Mr. Bigelow, president of the First National Bank at Milwaukee, and ex-president of the American Bankers' Association, has committed defalcations amounting to £300,000 of the bank's funds.

A run was made on the bank on the news spreading and help had to be asked from Chicago banks which gave generous support.

Mr. Bigelow, who was arrested, has admitted that he lost money in speculation and falsified the books of the bank.

Reuter says a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Goll, the assistant cashier of the First National Bank, on a charge of joint embezzlement of over 100,000 dols., but he could not be found. In accordance with the rules, withdrawals from the bank were stopped at three o'clock. Deposits continued to be received, however, and after the doors had been closed at the usual hour, the directors had a hole cut in the plate-glass front for the accommodation of a long line of depositors till late in the evening. The directors expect to meet all demands promptly.

Mr. Bigelow has been liberated on bail to the amount of 25,000dols. During the run on the bank a million dollars was withdrawn.

"BLACK MARIA" AS WEDDING COACH.

The driver of a "black maria" created a sensation in Paris by utilising the prison van for the conveyance of a bridal party to the wedding ceremony. He was himself to be the bridegroom, and he chose the van partly from motives of economy to save hiring a wedding turn out, and partly on account of the novelty. The proceedings began with the thorough disinfection of the van. The bride and bridegroom and their relatives live in the Latin Quarter. The students seized the opportunity afforded by the unaccustomed use of the van to enjoy themselves. Several hundred of them and their friends formed a somewhat tumultuous guard of honour, and black maria, with the wedding party inside and the bridegroom on the box, had not gone far before the crowd became so great as to block all other traffic. A squad of police, sent to clear the way, insisted on the vehicle being driven to the police-station, where the party alighted while explanations were given. Meanwhile the crowd became so uproarious that it was impossible for the wedding party to leave the building, where they had to remain the best part of the day, until the legal hours of the ceremony had long been past, with the bride and bridesmaids vying with one another in the matter of hysterics. The bridegroom declares that the wedding will take place to-day, and that he will hire an ordinary char-a-banc this time.

THE TRANSPORT OF A MOTOR.

It is noted by the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" that German automobilists are greatly interested in a dispute which has arisen between the owner of a motor-car and the officials of the State railways. Professor Hoffa, a well-known authority on orthopædic surgery, was touring in South Germany when a defect in the machinery compelled him to send his automobile back from Munich by goods train to Berlin to be repaired. At an intermediate station where goods are transferred to the Prussian State railway an official discovered some benzine had been left in the reservior of the motor-car. Owing to the danger of fire benzine is conveyed only under special regulations on the State railway, and the infringement of the by-laws in this respect is punished by the infliction of a fine equal to twelve times the freight of benzine, including the vessel in which it is enclosed. The official therefore impounded the automobile until the sum of 21 500 marks (nearly £1,100) should be paid. Professor Hoffa succeeded in releasing his car by binding himself to pay the freight and any fine that may be imposed. He admits the justice of the fine for sending benzine by train, though he declares that he thought the reservoir was empty. He protests, however, against the view of the railway officials that the entire automobile is a vessel containing benzine. He has placed the matter in the hands of his lawyers, and the Courts will probably have to decide the question.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	3	3	
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	11	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	11	12	36
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	5	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	26	23	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	10	8	13
G Mahim and Worli...	19	12	23
Water Division...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	9	6	11
Total ...	88	80	178
Total plague deaths to date ...	290,889	244,666	
Same date last year ...	43	37	96

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
11	7

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY WHERE.

Sir Henry Irving's revival to-morrow of "Becket" at Drury Lane Theatre, more than twelve years after its production at the old Lyceum, will give a new generation the opportunity of seeing what Sir Henry himself has declared to be a finer play than King John. A very noble play, he wrote in 1893, with something of that far-reaching influence which belongs to a "passion play." There are in it moments of passion and pathos which are the aim and end of dramatic art, and which when they exist atone to an audience for the endurance of long acts. . . . Such a play has an ennobling influence, on both the audience who see it and the actors who play in it. It was in 1879 that Irving refused the play which Tennyson began in December 1876, after visiting Canterbury and spending much time at each separate scene of Becket's martyrdom. Thirteen years later Sir Henry Irving asked leave to produce it, declaring that in the interval the taste of the theatre-going public had so changed that it was likely to be a success.

It is not generally known that the Royal Academy of Arts, the annual banquet of which will be held to-morrow evening, originated in a Society of Artists in Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane. With its apparatus Hogarth established the Society of Incorporated Artists, which held its first exhibition at the house of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, April 12, 1760. In 1768 certain artists seceded from the Society were constituted a Royal Academy, removed to Pall-mall, and elected Sir Joshua Reynolds president. At the first exhibition in 1769 there were 136 pictures only three of which were sold. After the Academy moved from Somerset House to the National Gallery, in 1838, the dinner given by the Academicians was always held in the West Room of the latter building.

St. Helen's Bishopsgate, which has been enriched with a magnificent reredos, is one of the eight remaining City churches that escaped the Great Fire. Dean Stanley styled this church the Westminster Abbey of the City, from its former monastic associations and many remarkable monuments. Among them are the tombs of Gresham, Crosby (who built the adjoining Crosby Hall) Pickering (the perfection of his age), Albericus Gentilis, Bond, Bancroft, and numerous other City worthies. There is also a memorial window to one William Shakespear, who was a parishioner in 1598; but the alleged dramatist is kept in his proper place by Sir Julius Caesar, dead and turned to clay, who married a niece of Bacon, and possibly knew the key to his cipher.

We take the following from the latest report of M Murray, the British Consul-General in Warsaw. A attempt was made in 1904 to introduce shoeblacks in the streets of Warsaw, but it was a complete failure as although the public evinced the greatest curiosity in the novelty, and a crowd assembled whenever anyone had his shoes blacked the publicity was such that few could be found to submit to the ordeal, and the shoeblacks, failing to make a living, had to be withdrawn.

How different from the publicity they seem to court in America for this operation! The elevated platform with a chair, too, is beginning to be a London institution.

Dining-cars are now a feature of all long railway journeys. Their introduction into this country, Mr. C. H. Grinling tells us in the "Windsor," dates only from November 1879, when the Great Northern placed on its London-Leeds service the first vehicle of the kind seen in Great Britain—thereby "going one better" than the Midland, which has imported "Pullmans" from America five years earlier, with drawing-from and sleeping accommodation, but equipped for serving only the lightest of refreshments. The Midland followed suit by putting dining-cars on its London-Leeds service in 1882; and shortly afterwards the London and North-Western, Midland, and great Northern all introduced similar accommodation on their London-Manchester services. The 5-45 p m out of King's Cross is the lineal descendant of the first dining-car train run in this country.

Lieutenant Hawdon's feat of riding 1 220 miles in twenty-five days across the deserts of Persia and Beluchistan, as described by the adventurous officer in the "Times," reminds a correspondent of several other notable long-distance journeys on horseback. Some years ago Major Barbour, an American rough-rider, undertook a daring ride from New York to Paris via Siberia, a distance of 16,000 miles in a thousand days; Captain Spillberg's horse carried him from Saarbrucken to Rome, 840 miles, in thirteen days; and in 1892 Count Starhemberg rode a horse from Berlin to Vienna, 680 kilometres, in a little over seventy-one hours. Seventy years ago Sir Harry Smith performed an astonishing feat of horsemanship by riding 700 miles over the rough country between Capetown and Grahamsberg within six days and Richard King reached Grahamstown from Durban a distance of 600 miles in ten days, travelling through a hostile district and swimming the rivers as he went.

Tasmania, for her size, should feel proud of her achievements in fruit-production. Mr. F. A. W. Gisborne, of Castle Forbes Bay in that island, tells us in Chambers's Journal that besides several thousands of tons of jam dried and preserved fruit, &c., it is estimated that the State will export this year about a million and a half bushel cases of apples rather more than one-third of the whole quantity being sent to England, and the great portion of the rest to Australia. Twenty-seven large steamers will have left Hobart for London and Liverpool ere the season closes, carrying from 12 000 to 45000 cases apiece. It is not surprising to learn that signs of prosperity are visible on every hand.

In the apple-growing districts of Tasmania according to the same writer, no signs of destitution are to be seen: The very rarely seen tramp is quickly snapped up as he saunters along the road and set to work picking up bag apples or windfalls to be sent to the local drying factory and sold at one shilling per bushel. He cannot well starve, for he can eat as many apples as he pleases. I fear, by the way, the thirsty eye would be shocked by the wasteful manner in which fruit is diposed of. The very children when sent to school are usually supplied with half a dozen or so of rosy apples apiece to flavour their bread and jam or sandwiches, and they seldom honour a single apple with more than three bites. Mr. Gisborne concludes a very interesting paper by stating that to the intending emigrant from Great Britain the fruitful and salubrious valleys of Tasmania offer at least as many attractions as are presented by the veldt of the Transvaal or the prairies of Manitoba.

Peculiar colour changes in Mars are reported in a German scientific paper. The Mare Erythræum, just above Syrtis has again changed from a blue-green to a chocolate-brown colour. Some explanation of these changes are given by Professor Pickering, in Popular Astronomy." The pure white is due to hoar-frost or snow light yellow to clouds, and the vivid green to vegetation. The latter will be most easily seen during the present month.

Sir Henry Irving joins his protest against the growing custom in the smaller theatres of a constant use of the act-drop for advertisement purposes. He has just been telling an interviewer that recently he was present at a performance of Hamlet in a provincial theatre, and to his dismay the close of each interval was marked by the fall of a curtain on which were blazoned forth the virtues of patent medicines and whisky. As he well says a sense of mystery is imperative where tragedy is concerned, and how, he asks, can an audience be expected to keep its sympathies alive with the business of the scene when it is constantly reminded that such things as liver pills and cough lozenges exist!

Cigar smokers will learn with mixed feelings that higher prices for Havanas are certain to rule after May 1. It appears that the superior quality of this year's Havana tobacco has resulted in an increase in the weights of most cigars now coming from that part of the world, and that, in consequence, a higher amount of duty has to be paid in this country. The 'Tobacco Trade Review" also points to a constant advance in the cost of production at Havana since the American occupation, and states that, as a result of a conference of the principal importers, price lists have been revised. We may add that, in some notable instances, cigar merchants have not waited for May Day, but have already increased prices on existing stocks.

Hunting during the past season has been affected more seriously than ever by the drift towards the towns. The rich farmer who made money from his land and supported hunting with it, has almost disappeared, In his place has come the wealthy tradesman, He hunts by train—from the town. He spends his five or six hundred a year on the sport, but it is spent far away; none of the small local farmers benefit by it. And the chief objection to this new form of hunting man is not so much his failure in the matter of subsciptions, but in his total indifference to the damage he does to farms in the district. He leaves gates open, canters over valuable crops and disturbs stock. Some system is badly wanted which would allow investigations being made about the man who joins a meet as much as if the were joing a club.

Debility

Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?

Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way. I only took three bottles, and I can now honestly say that I am entirely free from all of my old troubles, and consider myself perfectly cured. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderful blood medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

CUPID IN THE MOTOR-CAR.

ROMANTIC STORY.

"If any man can show any just cause why they may not lawfully be joined together let him now speak—"

The Rev. A Clarke, temporary curate of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, perhaps the most fashionable church in London, paused and glanced anxiously around the church.

Miss Sarah Frances Constance Lilian Baldock, a wealthy West End heiress, was about to be married by special licence and in defiance of the wishes of her family, to her father's late chauffeur, Mr. Duvall Bishop, and the officiating clergyman had been warned that a disturbance at the church might be feared.

Solicitors representing the bride and bridegroom were present, and several police officers were stationed both in and outside the church, but no one challenged the Church's right to make the West End heiress the chauffeurs bride, and the curate proceeded with the ceremony.

Faded lilies and poses, remnants of the decorations of Easter Sunday, were on the altar and in the chancel, and the bride, who was unattended wore a simple dark blue coat and skirt, and was closely veiled.

Mr. Rider, of New-square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, her solicitor, gave her away, and her aunt, Miss Bibby, of Charles-street, Mayfair, was the only member of her family present.

The wedding passed off without interruption, and the two young people drove to Waterloo for Bournemouth.

The romance which ended with the sound of Wedding bells, had its beginning at Melton Mowbray nearly three years ago, when Mr. Edward Holmes Baldock, of Grosvenor-place and Craven Lodge, Melton Mowbray, give his young daughter a motor-car as a birthday present, and himself chose her chauffeur.

Miss Baldock, who was fond of all outdoor sports soon developed into an enthusiastic motorist. Daily Miss Baldock indulged in long country drives with the chauffeur as her only companion.

Not until last year, however, did the young lady's family realise that the chauffeur had won the heart of his mistress. The discovery that every arrangement had been made for an early marriage brought affairs to a climax.

Efforts were made to break off the match. Mr. Bishop himself was offered considerable sums of money, and pressure was brought to bear upon Miss Baldock who, by the way, is a niece of the Countess of Kilmorey, and well-known in society circles.

Finally the heiress was despatched, first to France and then to Ceylon in the hope that she might forget the chauffeur in London.

For once, however, the course of true love ran very smoothly and when Miss Baldock returned to England a week or two ago cured—as her friends fondly believed—she promptly made arrangements for her wedding to the husband of her choice.

Again the family implored and entreated,—but this time the young lady was firm. Not only was she of age, but the large fortune inherited from one of her aunts was under her own control, and in the church which she had always attended as a child and within a minute's walk of her father's stately town house, Miss Baldock society girl and heiress, became the bride of Mr. Bishop chauffeur.

But when the happy young couple return to London Mr. Cyril Bishop, it is understood, will take up a partnership in a motoring firm.

A GREAT STAMP COLLECTION.

Mr. Fred J. Melville, in his useful descriptive guide to 'The Tapling Collection of Stamps and Postal Stationery at the British Museum" (Lawn and Barlow), given an interesting outline of the history of the collection. It contains, we are told probably over 100 000 stamps, with a present market value of about £100,000. It is the third collection in point of value in the world. It was formed by the late Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling Conservative M.P. for the Harborough Division of Leicestershire, who commenced buying stamps when he was ten years of age. During the latter years of the life Mr. Trapling had the pick of nearly every fine collection that came upon the market. A few of the chief gems of the vast accumulation are enumerated by Mr. Melville. In the Mauritius section there are two varieties which are deemed too valuable to leave in the cases. The first of these is the One Penny red stamp of 1847, bearing the words Post Office on the left-hand side. The specimen, which is in perfect condition, used on the entire original envelope, should be worth between £800 and £1,000. A similar stamp, after having occupied a corner in the Earl of Kintore's album, was recently acquired by the Prince of Wales for £850; the companion stamp—the 2d blue "Post Office" Mauritius, is also represented by a superb copy (in this case unused) at the British Museum. It is only slightly inferior to the one the Prince of Wales purchased at auction in January 1904 for £1,450.

Complete insurance to destination is now available, up to a maximum limit of £20, for postal parcels addressed to Formosa, the Japanese offices at Hangchow, Nanking, Newchwang, Shashe, and Soochow in China, the Indo-Chinese offices at Canton, Fort-Bayard, Hoihow, and Pakhoi in China and the Japanese offices at Chinnampo, Fusan, Gensan (Yuensan), Jinsen (Chemulpo), Kunsan, Masan, Mokpo (Mukho), Pingyang, Seoul, and Sungchin in Korea.

The Arkansas Legislature has decided to add to the Arkansas statute-book, a law which all schoolboys will regard with satisfaction. Seeing that the performances in travelling circuses have been so utterly unlike the pictures which have previously been posted in the villages, and equally unlike the promises held out in the processions, the new measure proposes to make such an offence penal and punishable with severe measures. The law provides that an itinerant inspector shall be appointed whose duty it will be to visit circus performances, and to compare them with the posters and with the processional promises. If the performance is a whit less bloodcurdling than the posters, he shall at once take proceedings against the offenders. Unfortunately this is doubtless one of the "freak" measures for which the American State Legislatures are famous.

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottle embossed with the lime-fruit.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Few people lead a quieter and more thoroughly unconventional life than the ex-Empress Eugenie and her guests, Princess Henry of Battenberg and her daughter, at present staying at the former's beautiful villa in Cap Martin. Shopping is the great delight of all three, and the other day the Empress was observed standing examining attentively the wares displayed in a jeweller's window in Mentone and at last she exclaimed: "I must have that beautiful cross for Ena" She is quite devoted to her pretty, golden-haired namesake Naturally there are many meetings between Princess Henry of Battenberg and her daughter and their cousins of Saxe-Coburg. Princess Victoria Melita and Princess Beatrice are constantly out motoring, the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia acting as their chauffeur. Perhaps it is not generally realised what a very clever artist Princess Victoria Melita is; her paintings of flowers are really wonderful her grouping and colouring being exceptionally good.

The recent Russian Court plots, in which it is reported relatives of General Trepoff are implicated bring to mind that General Trepoff's father was aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander the Third. He was said to have been a foundling, having been discovered as an infant lying on the steps of a church in Moscow and adopted by a wealthy Russian nobleman who bequeathed him all his fortune many years later. As he grew to manhood Trepoff quickly gave signs of the talent [for commanding that is the distinguishing feature of the present Governor-General of St. Petersburg. As Prefect of St. Petersburg he was one day visiting a state prison when one of the political prisoners refused to salute him. So incensed was the haughty Prefect that he struck the man and ordered that he should receive a hundred lashes of the knout. Such an order was synonymous to a death sentence, for few have been known to survive even fifty strokes of that dreaded whip. The prisoner died as he was undergoing his punishment but his fiancee, one Vera Zassulitch, a young and beautiful girl, sought out her lover's murderer in his own bureau, and shot him. The wound did not prove fatal, but during the trial that ensued popular feeling was so keen in the girl's favour that she was exonerated, and General Trepoff was compelled to resign office. The huge fortune that he had amassed during his public career was devided among his children, and thus the present Governor-General of St. Petersburg started his public life as one of the richest men in Russia.

Talking of the Russian Court, the most beautiful girl in St. Petersburg Society is the only daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Makaroff, who perished on board the Petropavlovsk. Miss Makaroff, who is only twenty years of age, is tall and slight, with a wealth of soft, brown hair dark eyes, and a rich complexion. She is an admirable English scholar, and has a preference for every thing English. The erroneous report that crept into circulation that her lover as well as her father had perished on the Petropavlovsk resulted in Miss Makaroff receiving innumerable proposals of marriage from all over the world, one being from a young American millionaire who, in the exuberance of his compassion, laid both his heart and his fortune at the feet of the beautiful young Russian. Miss Makaroff's fiance, Lieut. Kedraff, is still in China. He left for the East at the every outbreak of hostilities as aide-de-camp to Admiral Makaroff, and was the only member of his staff who escaped being drowned on board the Petropavlovsk. It appears that a few minutes before the Russian Fleet set out in pursuit of the Japanese on that memorable morning just twelve months ago, the Commander-in-Chief sent the young lieutenant ashore to telegraph a massage to Mme. Makaroff at Peterhoff When Lieut. Kedroff returned after performing his commission all that was left of the great battleship was a few floating spars.

Mr. Choate's love for motoring is well-known and perhaps explains his boyish exuberance of spirits. Here is a little adventure of which he was the hero when he was journeying in Hertfordshire last summer. The chauffeur was driving Mr. Choate was sitting beside him, and Mrs. Choate occupied a seat in the tonneau. I forget the name of the place to which the party was going, but they lost their bearings. No signs-posts were visible. The only indication of life was a disreputable-looking tramp sitting by the roadside some distance off, apparently oblivious to everything and everybody, as is the manner of his fraternity. Let's ask the tramp, suggested Mr. Choate to the driver, perhaps he'll know the way. I don't think so, replied the latter. Tramp in this country invariably keep to the main roads and only know the way from one union to another. Anyway, we'll ask him, said Mr. Choate. The car pulled up. Can you tell me the best road to—— my man? said Mr. Choate. Yus! said the tramp; I'm going that way myself. The tramp indicated the road, and explained the turnings. Just as the car was about to move off, however, he, acting on their motto, Nothing ask, nothing get, said: Give a poor man a lift sir. By all means said the U. S. representative at the Court of St. James's with a merry twinkle in his eye: Get right alongside Mrs. Choate. Mrs. Choate, probably like the immortal parrot, thought a great deal, but she gathered her skirts together and made room for the tramp in the tonneau, where he lolled in luxurious ease until he was deposited at his destination.

The number of people who went this year to spend the Holy season in Rome always recalls to my mind (writes a correspondent) one incident connected with a visit to the Eternal City which was all the more curious from a psychological point of view, because no explanation can ever be forthcoming. It happened in Jubilee year, and I was present in St. Peter's when the aged Pope Leo came to bless the people. With me was another lady (not a Catholic) who had all the time that we were wandering together in other parts of Italy expressed the strongest desire to come to Rome, though a visit there had not been included in our first plans. She said she felt she must go, though why she could not explain. During the ceremony the eyes of the Pope seemed to wander constantly to my friend. At first we thought this must be imagination, as in such a huge concourse of people it seemed impossible that he should single out any special individual. At last he was borne down the building and a curious thing happened. When he came beside us he called a halt and taking my friend's hand in his shook it several times, a smile of pleasure on his aged features. It was a curious sight, and after he had passed on she was almost mobbed by the pilgrims present, people from all parts of Italy, who thought she had received a special blessing.

Last week saw the opening at the Crystal Palace of the great Somali Animal Camp, which promises to be one of the most attractive shows ever "presented" by the management. It is under the direction of Mr. Carl Hagenbeck the famous animal dealer of Hamburg, and among many other interesting features are two giant cross-bred lion-tigers, the only animals of the kind, it is believed, in the world. Then there are about forty Somali men, women, and children, and altogether the camp, which will form part of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be opened next month by the Lord Mayor, is well worth a visit. Later on Mr. Cozens, the enterprising manager of the Palace, intends, with Mr. Hagenbeck's assistance, to establish a cageless zoo—in other words, the beautiful grounds of the Palace will be rendered still more beautiful by the unfettered presence in them of antelopes and other harmless game.

At the Press luncheon I had the advantage (writes one of my representatives) of a chat with Mr. Hagenbeck who told me many interesting stories. His father was a big fishmonger in Hamburg; and became connected with the animal business more or less by accident. The fishermen who worked for him had instructions to bring back everything they caught, and one day they returned with several young seals. These exhibited in Mr. Hagenbeck's shop, attracted much attention, and eventually Mr Hagenbeck made a small charge for viewing them. This then was the foundation of the firm; but it was not until some years later that young Mr. Hagenbeck who from the first had shown an extraordinary aptitude for dealing with wild animals, started, at the age of twenty-one, and with a capital of a little over £100 the animal business which has grown into one of the largest if not indeed the largest, of the kind in the world.

The tale of Mr. Hagenbeck's adventures would fill a large book, but I have only space to touch on one or two of his most marvellous escapes from violent death. At one time he had a female elephant who at the word of command used to swing him up on to her back with her trunk. But one day when doing this "Betsy" as she was called, suddenly and without any warning or provocation dashed Mr. Hagenbeck down on to the barrier in which she was inclosed. Just imagine it! The man held high in the air, and then hurled with all an elephant's tremendous power down on to a stout oaken beam, But he was comparatively unhurt, though the barrier was smashed. On another occasion he was in a van with six young elephants, when they took fright and broke loose. It was night-time. His light was overturned and went out, and, says Mr. Hegenbeck simply; I have no idea how I ever got out alive. Then another time he was in a van with an elephant, and was examining a lock when the brute charged him from behind, its tusks passing providentially one on each side of his body, and doing no more serious damage than breaking the skin. Once an alligator sent him with a flick of its tail into a tank in which were several alligators. He was out of that tank in remarkably short time.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S
TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
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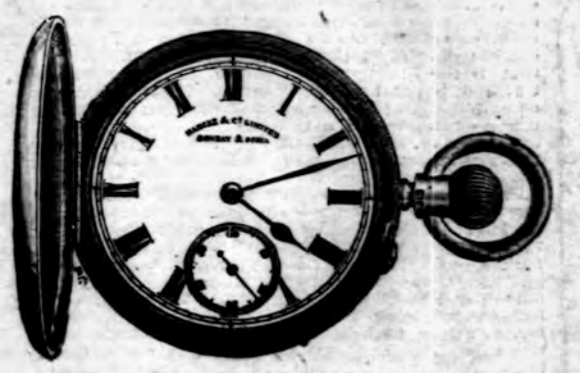

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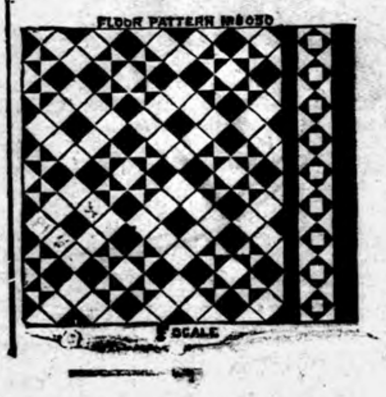

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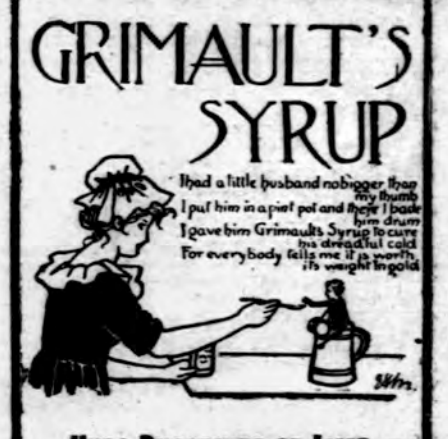
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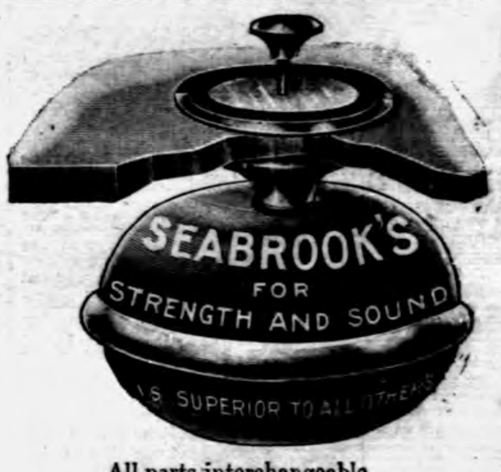

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